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Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4184.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1908.

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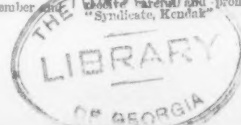
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In 1225 the Church in Scotland had no Metropolitan, but was permitted by a papal Bull to meet, without the presence of a Legate, yet under apostolical authority. This Bull of Honorius III., Dr. Patrick argues, completed the reforming out of the world of the Church of Celtic Scotia, as distinct from the Church in anglicized Lothian. St. Margaret began the reformation of the Celtic Church, which was now accomplished, while Scotland, thanks to "the discreet but persistent Scottish nationalism maintained at Rome by a succession of Scottish kings, barons, and bishops," received recognition as an independent nation. We entirely agree with this view. The strenuous fight for independence, as against the claims either of York or Canterbury, which the Scottish Catholic clergy maintained, was an essential factor in the triumph of Robert Bruce. The bishops and preaching friars were his best backers when he was an excommunicated and sacrilegious homicide. The Protestant historians of Scotland are apt to overlook the debt of their country to her English

speaking Catholic clerics. Dr. Patrick shows that the "Cession of Lothian" to the early Scottish kings, or their possession of it, whether formally ceded or not, did not involve the transference of the Church in Lothian to the Celtic see of Alban at St. Andrews. Well into the twelfth century, Durham was virtually "the spiritual metropolis of Lothian." St. Margaret was "a German-trained theologian," with a director from Durham; but her sons "linked monasteries and churches in Lothian indissolubly to Durham, St. Andrews being totally ignored." In later times "patriotic piety" invented myths tracing Church as well as State to the Dalriadic Irish invaders of Argyle, by way of gaining the prestige of vast antiquity. The Privy Council in Scotland of Charles II. told him that the Scots had been loyal to his family for two thousand years! But when Scotland had her Council, in 1225 and onwards, she borrowed her statutes bodily from the enactments of the national and provincial synods of the English Church. With some anticipation of Presbyterian "parity of ministers," though the Council was no analogue of the Presbyterian General Assembly, the Scottish Church took care to guard against even "the quasi-metropolitan pre-eminence" of St. Andrews; and though Bishop Graham, about 1470, got himself made an archbishop, Glasgow followed suit, and Knox revels in a scuffle for precedence between the Archbishops of St. Andrews and Glasgow. Meanwhile the Estates kept a firm hand over the ecclesiastical Council, and James I., at the time of his murder, was in trouble at Rome for his Erastian proceedings.

Dr. Patrick remarks that "some of the more unlovely aspects of Presbyterian church life were at least as conspicuous during the ages of faith." Certainly the Statutes prove that churches were apt to be as squalid before as after the Reformation. Like "the minister's coo," that of the priest browsed in the kirkyard; but in that enclosure Presbyterians did not sin by "promiscuous dancing." In the reign of James VI. there was a good deal of free pistol-shooting and stabbing in St. Giles's, but "what for no?" Bruce and his gang slew the Comyns in church at Dumfries. National character, rather than one or other creed, accounts for these awkward incidents. We are not surprised to learn that priests and churches were as dirty in Italy as in Scotland. If Catholic Statutes protested against the daggers and gay costume of clerics, so did the General Assembly under James VI. and a minister dirked a young man under Charles I.

Dr. Patrick's chap. viii. deals with the crying sin of "warying." What is "warying"? The Columban Church had "the excommunicatory fever," as Erasmus calls it, and, as Mr. Pecksniff says, it was "chronic." Later Bishop Kennedy cursed the tiger Earl of Crawford every day for a year, when the curse succeeded, and the Earl was slain—"got the redder's straik" when trying to keep the peace in

a brawl. In 1525 the Archbishop of Glasgow curses the Border reivers in the vernacular. But when Dr. Patrick says that, in 'The Three Priests of Peebles,' the clergy are rebuked for "warying" or excommunicating too freely (Knox laughs at "the penny curse," "the cheapest article in the trade"), is he sure that "to wary" means "to curse"? 'The Three Priests' has

And quhairfor now in your time ye warie;
As thai did then quhairfor sa may not ye?

In all times priests and preachers dealt in curses and excommunications. Does not 'The Three Priests' mean "Why do ye vary" from the good ways of an older generation? "As they did then, wherefore so maynot ye?" Jamieson, under "varie," gives the sense of behaving deliriously. "Warying" was a Scots word for "cursing." We are not sure that "warie" has this sense in the passage cited.

The later Statutes prove that the mass of the clergy were profligate, unlearned, Latinless: all unlike good Ninian Winzett, that sore thorn in the flesh of John Knox. The testimony to this effect is as copious and direct in Catholic as in Protestant evidence. The Council of 1549 attributed to St. Bernard a tag from Persius (Satire ii. 69), which the saint was for ever quoting. Does Dr. Patrick think that the majority of the members of the General Assembly are capable of recognizing this line from Persius? But if the sapphics of the old Church were bad, three false quantities in three stanzas, we should like to compare sapphics by the General Assembly, and George Buchanan wallowed in false quantities: according to Prof. Lindsay, he made many more than "a false quantity or two," which Dr. Patrick credits his verse with. The Scot has always shone more in Greek than in Latin verse composition. Among Scottish patrons of learning Bishop Kennedy ought not to be omitted: he was the most munificent of all, except Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who to Kennedy's College has added a cricket field and other good works.

Nobody says that laws against witchcraft were "a Presbyterian novelty" in Scotland. We do not know one case, however, of witch-burning in Scotland before the Reformation, except the instance quoted by Dr. Patrick from an anonymous fragmentary chronicle of the reign of James III., a political case. Dr. Patrick speaks of "the comparatively small number of cases" of witch-burning between 1563 and 1722. Sir George Mackenzie says that there were "thousands" of cases. We have no exact statistics, but we have numerous and loathsome examples of the incredible tortures inflicted during the time of "the bloody and barbarous inconveniences of Presbyterian government." The Catholic and Anglican Churches were as guilty as the Presbyterian, abroad and in England; not so, as far as evidence goes, was the Catholic Church in Scotland. As to the quarrel of Graham and Schevez, Archbishop of St. Andrews, Dr. Patrick will understand the case—wholly perverted

by Buchanan and his followers—when the St. Andrews manuscripts, now being edited, have been published. Meanwhile we have to thank Dr. Patrick for a most interesting work, illustrating social as well as ecclesiastical antiquities.

Father and Son. (Heinemann.)

It is idle to pretend ignorance of the identity of the distinguished author. So much has been said already by the "rapid" reviews that no apology is needed for noticing this book in the light of Mr. Gosse's other works, which are sufficiently known to the literary public, though indeed that public is less wide than reviewers are apt to imagine. Premising thus much, one may say that if the writer should achieve anything like lasting remembrance, it will be due to this work rather than to any of the studies, essays, or verse in which his learning and versatility have won praise. This book is unique. It is at once a profound and illuminating study in the concrete of the development of a child's mind, and also an historical document of great value. At least its value will be great for the age, not so far distant, to which Puritanism, Plymouth Brethren, and pre-Darwinian science will seem as prehistoric as the "fossils" which men like "Mr. G." believed to have been stuck in the rocks in order to try men's faith.

In spite of what has been said on the question of taste, we cannot see that the writer is to be blamed for this account of his father; it seems to us neither disrespectful nor untender, but eminently delicate and fair; nor do any of the jokes seem to us ungenerous. It is, of course, possible that the writer's literary skill has embellished some of the incidents, and that his feelings at the moment were not always of that elaborately self-conscious character which he now believes them to have been. But we must remember that an event includes its consequences in the mind; that what we think of it in memory is as much a part of it as what we feel at the moment. This is at once the justification of many physical evils—

Forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit—

and the condemnation of those attempts to crush the soul-life which a book like this displays. Further, it is our own experience that the thoughts of youth are "long, long thoughts," and that the child-mind is far more self-conscious and analytic of those thoughts which interest it than elders, busied with affairs and occupied with action, are apt to imagine. It is the hustling manhood of the Western world that is truly irresponsible; childhood, like old age, is "the age of reflection."

The home described is probably familiar to some of us. As the author says, what is unique is his father's position as a man of science, not his opinions. Those opinions are simply the narrowest form of individualist Protestantism, which

makes of religion outwardly the barest and least human of any creed that has ever had practical effect; is opposed to culture, to art, to poetry; regards Shakspeare as a devil to be shunned; is blind to the beauty and the joy of earth, but has for its rare and elect spirits a fountain of joy and peace which is none the less real for the hideous form in which it is commonly expressed.

'Father and Son' shows all this in a concrete instance, portrayed with extraordinary accuracy, skill, and humour. The present writer recalls in his own experience people of a similar type, though not, indeed, so extreme. In one case a pious lady, objecting to church decoration—not because it was ugly, which was true, but because it was an attempt to be beautiful—declared that nothing could be too plain for the house of God. In another a retired officer of "parts," a really fine mathematician, refused to allow his daughters to go to some lectures on Shakspeare. In another we heard it said, "In the county of Roscommon no Protestant would ever shake hands with a Roman Catholic." We need not multiply instances. They are perfectly well known, in forms more or less extreme, to many people who are past middle life; and to those who do not know them books like this, or 'Mark Rutherford,' or 'Robert Falconer,' or 'The Fairchild Family,' will supply aspects of an ideal which remains substantially the same, though it is seen at its purest in "Plymouth Brethrenism," which is entirely free from any taint of ecclesiasticism, and is in most places purely individual, unmistakably devout, and full of a kind of austere rapture.

The two facts which stand out from this book are the incapacity of Puritanism to deal with children, and its affinity to the scientific rather than the romantic temperament. In the first place, Puritanism never has known, and never will know, how to deal with children except by making them prigs. We yield to none in admiration for the grandeur of Puritan faith at its best, its magnificent vision, its splendour of strength, and its unsurpassable appeal to the lonely conscience. But at one point it breaks down—the child. Puritanism has in fact very little sense of religion as a process, a life; it is always the miracle, the instantaneous, the conversion, at which it aims; it can only reach its aim by treating the child as an adult. The tragedy of this book lies not in its attempt to make the boy a religious boy, but to make him a mature saint at the age of ten. That great event is symbolized here by his baptism. (He tells us that afterwards he put out his tongue at other boys to show his superiority as a saint.) After that he is on a level with his elders, and though his education must go on, he is really no longer a child. Before it he is not a child, he is merely an animal. In both ways Puritanism misconceives child-life. It is a faith for adults, and adults only, and in this it is like every other creed or religion which occupies the

educated world, with the exception of the system of the Church. We fancy a good deal of the education controversy really hinges on the fact that it is not so much two opposing views of religion, as on the one hand two views of the State, and on the other two views of the child, which are in internecine and irreconcilable conflict. A glance at the writings of Richard Baxter, or at the work of John Wesley and his amazing attempt to govern children with no recreation at all at Kingswood, will illustrate our meaning further.

Secondly (and we learn this from 'Father and Son'), the Puritan scholasticism, like all scholasticism, is, as we have said, far more akin to the scientific than the artistic temperament. It was not only because one man was orthodox and rigid, and the other irresistibly modern, that the two temperaments clashed; but also because one had the artistic, the other the scientific temperament. It is not the theology of the Vatican, but the apologetics of Father Tyrrell, of Newman, of Westcott, of Dr. Illingworth, that is the true answer within Christendom to the tortured literalism and barren logomachy of the older Puritanism, as of many similar creeds not dubbed Puritan. We could mention many persons of the opposite school who suffer from just the same fundamental defects as the "Mr. G." of this book, although their general outlook is a little broader and more humane. Any one who reads or knows anything of the hard logical system of the "Atonement," or still more the amazing ingenuity applied to the Apocalypse to discover "the signs of His appearing," will see exactly what we mean. It is not, as is often alleged by its adversaries, the irrationality of these systems that is at fault. In one sense they are not unreasonable enough; they fail to grasp human life in its entirety—fail in humour, sympathy, and delicacy, just as Herbert Spencer's 'Autobiography' shows us he failed. The ludicrous judgments of Plato and Homer in that book are precisely akin to the judgment of Shakspeare or Marlowe exposed to us here. In both cases it is not the appreciation of a mystery in human life that is the error. Both the agnostic and the Puritan, in words at least, admit this. It is the familiarity with the Chinese treatment of culture, the harshness, the certitude in regard both to this world and the next—in a word, the *prose* of the rationalistic spirit—that is to blame. That was the father's religious experience. The son was emphatically a poet, an artist, an impressionist, sensitive to every breath of beauty and aspect of delight; and hence their opposition was, as he says, irreconcilable and (when realized) final. It is the clash not of two creeds only, not even of two temperaments, but of two whole universes of thought and feeling, which is presented in this work, and will make it deeply illuminating long after the echoes of its controversies and the forms of its expression, and even the names of the combatants, are as silent and forgotten as are at this moment the

scientific apology of the "Father," or the pietistic tracts of the mother.

Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet.

And it is the spirit of the East (we fancy we have read a poem called 'Firdausi in Exile') which is shown in this single concrete case in one of the phases of the age-long struggle that will, we suppose, go on "as long as the sun and moon endureth." Religion is only one of its many phases, though it is probably the most important, because it is the most comprehensive. That is why the book is so interesting. Its nominal material is detailed, particular, local. Its real subject is a difference as great as that between light and darkness, a conflict no less profound and eternal than that typified in Oriental dualism as existing from the dawn of things.

A Book of Greek Verse. By Walter Headlam. (Cambridge, University Press.)

THE ambiguous title of this volume is justified by its contents, which include translations from Greek into English, as well as from English and other languages into Greek. We are not sure that it was a good plan to intermix the two kinds, although the author has been able in this way to illustrate vividly some curious literary affinities—for example, between Callimachus and Heine—and to supply his readers with models of the different Greek metres which he has used. Since the Greek originals are placed in chronological order, it seems a pity that their sequence should be disturbed by anything except the English versions accompanying them. The pieces chosen for translation cover the whole range of Greek literature from Aleman to Paulus Silentiarius, and, though comparatively few, are representative enough. We do not regret the omission of Homer and Hesiod; and Euripides is wisely abandoned to Mr. Gilbert Murray. Perhaps no excuse is needed for the absence of comedy, but we should have liked to see a specimen of Aristophanes in his lyrical vein. Æschylus and Sophocles receive ample justice, the former being represented by three choruses from the 'Suppliants' and one from the 'Eumenides.' Sappho has several pages to herself; Pindar and Bacchylides one each. The 'Greek Anthology' yields more than twenty epigrams; while the 'Pharmaceutriæ' and 'Thalysia' of Theocritus are translated entire. There are also three Latin pieces—Catullus's hymn to Diana and the lines to his yacht, and Horace's "Donec gratus eram tibi."

In the Preface Dr. Headlam makes some interesting and profitable remarks upon translating from the Greek. He sees, of course, that native English metres must be employed, and rightly attaches great importance to the choice of an appropriate metre—a point in which translators commonly go astray. One cannot lay

down definite rules where taste and judgment are concerned, but it ought to be obvious how much depends on the selection of the form which will best convey the spirit and mood of the original poem. It may be hazardous, however, to borrow a metrical form peculiarly associated with a single masterpiece, like Fitzgerald's quatrain (which occurs, by the way, in the works of Sir Philip Sidney) or the stanza of the 'Hymn on the Nativity,' which Dr. Headlam has imitated. To turn Greek verse into English metre is child's play for any scholar, but how few are capable of moulding an English poem out of a Greek one! At first sight, indeed, the difficulties appear less than they are. Thus in a certain Semitic language famous for its poetry the ideas and images are frequently so far removed from our comprehension as to be unintelligible if translated literally, and so unpoetic at times, according to European canons of taste, that it would be madness to put them into verse before they have undergone a process of alchemy in the writer's mind. Greek seldom requires such transmutation. Here the obstacles are of another sort—subtle, impalpable, not to be evaded. The drawing looks so easy, yet every line is a circle. Dr. Headlam dislikes the term "untranslatable," which he thinks is too readily applied:—

"Translation with success is always possible when in the translator's language there exists a native form and manner corresponding: when there exists no such model, then, but only then, translation may perhaps be sometimes called impossible."

We doubt the adequacy of this proposition, even with the corollary that

"a man may write what is as good, or even better than the original, but from the nature of the case it cannot ever be precisely the same thing."

Take a well-known stanza of Sappho:—

καὶ γὰρ αἱ φεύγει, ταχέως δάψει,
αἱ δὲ δῶρα μὴ δέκετ', ἀλλὰ δώσει,
αἱ δὲ μὴ φίλει, ταχέως φιλήσει
κωὺκ ἐθέλουσα.

Dr. Headlam renders:—

The purged shall soon be the pursuer!
Gifts, though now refusing, yet shall bring,
Love the lover yet, and woo the wooer,
Though heart it wring!

Melodious verses, but are they "as good, or even better than the original"? and do they catch its essential qualities? Surely the English is complex, elaborate, exaggerated, in comparison with the lovely artlessness and divine simplicity of the Greek.

If Dr. Headlam has failed in this instance, where most people will allow that failure was inevitable, he has generally acquitted himself in a manner worthy of warm praise and congratulation. Many of his renderings approach perfection in diction and rhythm, and are inspired by a feeling for poetry which is as rare as it is delightful. By disclosing beauties over which ordinary translators cast a thick veil, his book will help readers ignorant of Greek to understand and

share the enthusiasm which that literature excites in its votaries. But, naturally, these translations appeal most strongly to the initiated. They set before the young student who can recognize their excellence a standard which he may hope some day to reach, while the mature scholar will derive from them a keen æsthetic pleasure and an increased appreciation of the poetic value of familiar passages and phrases. Of the longer versions the 'Magic Wheel' and 'Harvest Home' of Theocritus will be justly admired for the skill with which the atmosphere and colouring of each piece have been reproduced; but connoisseurs may prefer the renderings of several tragic choruses, which are more purely Greek, and afford a supreme test of the author's powers.

Here are the lines from the 'Antigone' beginning "Ἐπος ἀνίκαι μάχαν:—

O Warrior Love unquelled,
Thou Spoiler, armed for the raid,
Whose vigil at night is held
On the damask cheeks of a maid;
Thy path goes over the flowing sea,
Thy presence dwells in the woodland field;
Be it god or mortal that fain would flee,
There is none may fly thee, but all must yield
To the madness gotten of thee!

And here is a celebrated passage from the same play, done into a measure of Mr. Swinburne's invention:—

There are marvellous wonders many
Where'er this world we scan,
Yet among them nowhere any
So great a marvel as Man.
To the white sea's uttermost verges
Afloat this miracle goes,
Forging through thundering surges
When the wintry south-wind blows:—
And the Earth, Heaven's Mother, divinest-born,
The eternal, deathless, unoutworn,
Still plied with an endless to-and-fro
As the yearly ploughshares furrowing go,
By Man is fretted and torn.

We quote these specimens of Dr. Headlam's work in order to show what he can do at the highest level of difficulty, not because we consider them equal to the best things in the volume. Regarded merely as English verse, they are, we think, inferior to a number of others which owe their fuller perfection, in part at any rate, to the fortunate tractability of the original ore. Many will be inclined to rank first of all this charming version of a fragment of Bacchylides:—

Peace upon earth
Brings wealth and blossom of dulcet song to birth;
To the Gods on carven altars makes thighs of oxen
burn,
And sheep in the yellow flame,
And bids the young men's thoughts to the wrestling-game
And revel and hautboy turn.
Webs of the spider brown in the iron shield are
made,
And rust grows over the edge of the sword and
the lance's blade;
The sound of the brazen trumpet is not heard,
Nor the still air stirred
And the sweet of slumber torn
From the eyelid heavy at morn:
Banquet and blithe carousal throng the ways,
And the amorous hymn like fire in the air breaks
forth in praise.

Nearly as good as this are the translations of Pindar's description of Paradise and the 'Danae' of Simonides. Some of the epigrams are excellently rendered; some have baffled the attempt to trans-

plant them. Dr. Headlam finds fault with

They told me, Heraclitus, they told me you were dead;

but admitting the force of what he says, we venture to prophesy that the new version will never become such a favourite as the old. One or two blemishes may be noticed, trivial in themselves, but conspicuous in a book of high aim and achievement. The worst line in it is certainly

Immune from time's disease,
where the Greek has *ἄσπερ οὐχὶ πεσῶται*
(p. 146). Rhyme is responsible for this, and also (the italics are ours) for

They miss her when they spin,—the cheer,
The sweet voice rippling (p. 217),

and

Was parent's love (p. 257).

The Greek versions we have no space to review in detail, and can only record our belief that they are not surpassed, if indeed they are equalled, by any existing productions of the same kind. Beside them, even Jebb's, with all their brilliancy, seem just a trifle academic: these are freer, more flexible, perhaps, more like what a Greek might have written. It should, however, be pointed out that Dr. Headlam has given himself a great advantage by refusing to translate pieces which do not "really bear the stamp of Greek in style and sentiment." The versions of Shakspeare in iambs, of Shelley's 'Ode to the Skylark' in sapphics, and of the Wisdom of Solomon in hexameters, furnish abundant proof of his mastery; but the following, of Landor's "Proud word you never spoke," is enough for the discerning:—

Ἐσσι μὲν οὐ σοβαρή τις ἔπος ὃ ἔτι βίβλον
ἔχουσα

τήνδε ποτὲ φθέγγῃ καὶ σύ τι που σοβαρόν.
χερὶ γὰρ οὐκ ἀδιάντον ἔρυσσάμην σὺν παρειῇ
"οὗτος ἐμοῦ" φήσεις "ἦρατο," κὰς ὁδὼν εἶ.

Some fifty pages of notes, full of erudition and fine criticism, complete the volume, which appears at an opportune moment to defend the cause of classical education, and encourage those advocates of reform who desire that Latin and Greek should be taught, not as dead languages, but as living literature.

Dyott's Diary, 1781-1845. Edited by Reginald W. Jeffery. 2 vols. (Constable & Co.)

WE wonder how many times in the course of his long life General Dyott exclaimed, "The country is going to the devil, sir!" Not a few; that much is certain. He belonged to the Eldonian or pigtail type of Tory, which dated the decline of the British Empire from the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act, and its fall from the Act of Reform. He was spared from realizing that his neighbour Sir Robert Peel had committed what he would have regarded as a second apostasy in abolishing the Corn Laws, since after a stroke of paralysis in April, 1845, when he was eighty-four, the old man seems

to have lost all interest in public affairs. But the journal which he kept for some sixty-four years preserves a truly astonishing record of mental immutability as regards the State in general and the army in particular. It is only fair to add that General Dyott's prejudices did not prevent him from being the best of fathers, a steadfast friend, a considerate officer to his soldiers, and a benevolent landlord to the farmers and labourers on his estate.

Dyott's great days were in 1787 and 1788, when, being quartered at Halifax, Nova Scotia, he had the honour of associating with Prince William Henry, afterwards Duke of Clarence and King William IV. From the first it was "Dyott, fill your glass," and "Dyott, your health and family." The Prince, whose tippie was Madeira, had a hard head, though on one occasion, his admirer chronicles, "I never saw a man get so completely drunk." After a dinner at which twenty persons accounted for sixty-three bottles of wine, there occurred this sequel:—

"When he went out he called me and told me he would go to my room and have some tea. The General, Col. Brownlow, and myself were at tea. The General and Colonel as drunk as two drummers. I was tolerably well myself and knew what I was about perfectly. He laughed at them very much. After tea we left them in my room and went on a cruise, as he calls it, till eleven, when he went on board. I don't recollect ever to have spent so pleasant a day. His Royal Highness, whenever any person did not fill a bumper, always called out, 'I see some of God Almighty's daylight in that glass, Sir; banish it.'"

After Prince William Henry had sailed, Dyott encountered in Major Rawdon "the most determined fellow at a bottle of claret" he ever knew, and kept up the Prince of Wales's birthday at Government House till four o'clock in the morning.

The military experiences recorded in the diary do not maintain this Olympian level throughout. A spirited account is given of the operations during the West Indian rebellion of 1796, when two negro prisoners were driven into a low passage and shot by men of the 29th Regiment:—

"I ran to see what the firing was, but before I got to the place they had fired a second round. On reaching the spot I made a negro draw out these miserable victims of enraged brutality. One of them was mangled in a horrid manner. The other was shot through the hip, the body, and one thigh, and notwithstanding all, he was able to sit up and to answer a number of questions that were asked him respecting the enemy. The poor wretch held his hand on the wound in his thigh, as if that only was the place he suffered from. The thigh bone must have been shattered to pieces, as his leg and foot were turned under him. The miserable being was not suffered to continue long in his wretchedness, as one of his own colour came up and blew his brains out *sans ceremonie*."

Dyott's adventures were not particularly noteworthy. He reached Egypt not long before the capitulation of Menou; he was too late to reinforce Sir John Moore in the Peninsula; he has not much that is fresh to say about the

Walcheren expedition, though he sets down his indignation at the disgraceful condition of the British hospitals. As a traveller he is appallingly commonplace, and he sometimes affects an abbreviated style which is irritating. Thus:—

"Entrance to Paris very poor; got to the Hôtel de Vendôme; devilish dear; four louis d'or a week; went to the Opéra Comique; neat house but small; men vulgar and women more."

Dyott was an aide-de-camp to George III., but we gather little more than that the King was gracious, and that he frequently had the honour of playing cards at their Majesties' table. "There never was a more virtuous, religious, moral man existed from true principle and sincere worth," was Dyott's feeling, if involved, tribute when George III. died. Of his successor he guardedly opined that, though a most accomplished gentleman, he was "perhaps too eager after self-gratifications to allow thought for the affairs of a great nation"; and this is the comment when William IV. was no more:—

"His Majesty was a merry Prince in his youthful days, and at that day, he could promise, if ever in power, to serve a *young, giddy, foolish friend*. Thank God, I have travelled on without obligation to the man or the Monarch, which was not the case with the Prince to the then jolly *Lieutenant*."

The royal remark at a drawing-room that "you and I have been acquainted for half a century" was all very well in its way, only it did not go very far. The General ungallantly noted down that Queen Adelaide had "a white, unmeaning German face"; and the Court of Queen Victoria was not to his liking, chiefly because he objected to the daily driving in the Park and mixing with the commonalty.

After Dyott had settled down at Freeford, his estate in Staffordshire, his journal becomes uncommonly interesting. We do not know where a more complete picture can be found of the old Tory squirearchy, with its visitings and feastings, its shooting, its farming, its attendances on the bench and at assizes. The General made frequent visits to town to push the fortunes of his son Dick, and we get a vivid idea of how the wires were pulled under the purchase system, though Lord Hill at the Horse Guards was not easily moved. Dyott was a prominent figure in local politics, and in that capacity he was frequently consulted by Peel, though as to the affairs of the nation probably not to the extent that he seems to have imagined. But it was a long time before he pretended to regard the cotton-spinner's son as other than an upstart. Here is an entry dated January, 1831:—

"The 31st I dined at Sir Robert Peel's; a man party of his neighbours (the *Squirearchy*). The Baronet made himself very agreeable, quite a country gentleman, but interlarded his conversation with entertaining anecdotes from the Secretary of State's office."

Whiggish proclivities met with his unsparing sarcasm. He poured contempt on Littleton's claims for the Speakership

—not altogether without cause—and regarded Lord Anglesey's political vagaries with comical indignation:—

"I remember the day when he used to damn the Whigs and all their measures. Time, they say, works wonders. *Vanity* and *circumstance* prevail over *self*, and too frequently make *self* forget *self*, and commit all sorts of inconsistency to serve *self*."

Dyott objected to all innovations, no matter whether they were improvements or not. He objected to railways, mechanics' institutes, and popular education; and when Mrs. Fry visited Stafford Gaol, he devised eight new cells for solitary confinement: "It is my intention to make them as irksome and lonely to the individual as possible, in order to obtain the desired effect." What an old Tory!

Mr. Jeffery's Introduction is well done, and his notes are fairly adequate, though they sometimes err on the side of meagreness. George Rose's estate was called Cuffnells, not Cuttnells; the owner of Dropmore was not Lord Granville, but Lord Grenville; and the "Matthews" whose "at home" diverted Dyott in 1834 was clearly not Thomas Matthews (1805-89), but Charles Mathews, the elder.

NEW NOVELS.

The Explorer. By William S. Maugham (Heinemann.)

THE author of 'Liza of Lambeth' here proves himself capable of producing a highly intelligent study of social life without touching upon the slums. We meet only people who frequent fashionable restaurants and large country houses; indeed, their weakness for restaurants and entertainments is rather surprising, in view of the other more refined tastes which most of them possess. The story has not much distinction; it is of a familiar type; but it is remarkably interesting, and grows upon one. The opening chapters drag a little, and the concluding chapter is not so convincing as it should be. But the book is nowhere tiresome; it is logical and shapely; its characterization draws one on. Two of the leading personages, brother and sister, are the children of a plausible rascal, who falls from the position of a wealthy country gentleman to that of a convicted felon. The daughter's ambition in life centres upon her brother's career, which she hopes will wipe out the stain left on their name by the father. To this end she induces a really strong man to take the boy in hand, and give him a share in certain stirring, empire-building work which this "Explorer" of the title is doing in Africa. It is on account of his love for the sister that the strong man endeavours to make a career for the brother. His attempt, and the cruel self-sacrifice it involves, give the tale its considerable dramatic interest, and make it a creditable novel of modern life. The hero represents what is, perhaps, the finest type of man that these islands produce.

Children's Children. By Gertrude Bone. (Duckworth & Co.)

MRS. BONE's tale of peasant life is marked by a fine quality of restraint and a remarkable simplicity which make the realism of its tragedy intensely impressive; while there is no jarring note to disturb the effect. That it is an unusual piece of work is due also to her sympathetic use of background. The pastoral landscape with its trees and hedgerows, and the land from which old Jacob Pyrah extracts a bare living, but one which is made to serve also for his daughter Tamar and her little boys when they come back to him, seem to be in complete harmony with, and to be, indeed, a part of, the very lives of the actors in this humble and most moving drama. Old Jacob's grief when the little grandsons who have securely wound themselves about his heart are drowned is as essentially true as it is pathetic:—

"Slower than Tamar to feel the anguish, the old man grew in its knowledge each day. It was not the untimely end of a child—which old age views always with slow compassionate tears, as of one to whom toil and struggle have been spared—but the late blossoming of hope and love in a scantily blooming life now barren for ever, that Jacob mourned."

The mother's silent despair gives way, before she soon follows her children, to the natural rebound of youth; but, long after, the grandfather is found weeping silently in a corner of his field over the broken eggs in a shattered bird's-nest. The minor characters of the village life, with their tragedies and comedies, are also drawn with fidelity. The same impression of truth which finds its interpretation in a dignified simplicity is equally characteristic of Mr. Bone's drawings with which the book is illustrated.

The Love Story of Giraldu. By Alice Cunninghame. (Francis Griffiths.)

THE author has selected one of the most interesting women in English history as the centre round which her story should revolve; and if she has not plumbed to the utmost the depths and recesses of the character of Eleanor of Poitou, wife of Henry II., it is because her story plays rather round Giraldu Cambrensis—Gerald the Welshman—who enters the Church when he has lost his love, as he thinks, for ever. We have in the course of the tale a series of vivid pictures of life at the French Court, the University of Paris, and on the Welsh Borders, the details being carefully studied from contemporary authorities. If the work is, as we believe, a first novel, it is a most promising volume, with a sufficient degree of performance.

Phantom Figures. By F. Dickberry. (F. V. White & Co.)

THIS account of an attachment which we appear to be expected to regard as ideal and raised above the reach of mundane passions is unusual in

structure. The young and lovely victim of circumstances which postpone her happiness to the end of the story is a subordinate character, the part of leading lady falling to her mother, a fascinating widow, old enough to know better than to jeopardize her daughter's happiness and forfeit her loving confidence. The only character worthy to be styled the hero fills the subordinate part of the widow's unappreciated lover. A sense of honour and right feeling, apart from any code of laws or theory of morals, should have restrained the widow and the married man she prefers from a mundane intrigue in the peculiar circumstances. Thus the author's efforts to make them interesting are ineffective, and the story is in proportion unsatisfactory.

The Heart's Banishment. By Ella MacMahon. (Chapman & Hall.)

A NEGATIVE rather than a positive impression is produced by this story. It is not well written nor very lively, nor does it make much demand on one's imagination or intellect. In short, it shows little to compel attention or reflection. Love, religion, and the stage are not in themselves uninteresting topics; but they are not here treated with the necessary force and vitality to revive the dead bones.

The Progress of Hugh Rendal. By Lionel Portman. (Heinemann.)

THE writer of 'Varsity stories must either be content to range within the narrow and usually uninspiring field of undergraduate life, into which love enters only in the form of canoe-courtship or in sordid shape, or, if he admits the duel of sex, must run the risk of destroying the unity of his work and misrepresenting boys as men. Mr. Dickinson in 'Keddy,' which recently achieved such a striking success, chose the former of these embarrassing alternatives; Mr. Portman has taken the latter, and has on the whole surmounted its inherent difficulties. Hugh Rendal himself, whose acquaintance readers of the book bearing his name have made already at school, is a thoroughly adequate portrait of a type which is fortunately not uncommon. Healthy, humorous, strong-willed, sound in instinct no less than in wind and limb, his development from "fresher" to Indian civilian is always interesting. The heroine, who finds the woman's ambition to play a serious part in the great world more easily attainable than the girl's ambition to row, but unsatisfying in the long run, belongs, no doubt, to a less common type, but is equally true to life. Rowing, naturally, occupies no small part of the book, and the description of the 'Varsity race from the point of view of one of the Oxford eight, written with the authority of an Old Blue, is extremely effective.

The Master Beast, 1888-2020. By Horace W. C. Newte. (Rebman.)

In this crude and violent novel Mr. Newte imagines England to become, through defects in the policy of the present Government, a prey to "base Germany, blatant in guile," and to resume its independence under Socialism. Here and there, as in the canonization of Mr. Bernard Shaw, a flash of true humour brightens the work; and here and there, as in the poignant description of the wrongs suffered by literary geniuses under Socialistic tyranny, there is matter deserving the notice of thoughtful Socialists. For the rest, the story is intensely pessimistic. Englishmen become as ferocious as Malays. Women go mad at the appropriation of their babes by the State; lust is rampant, and the Father of the People is a villain. Mr. Newte forgets the vastness of the population which he manipulates. In the year 2020 the aristocracy of the intellect should be sufficiently numerous to engraft on Socialism the principles of intelligent altruism. It may be that the heaven on earth depicted by William Morris in 'News from Nowhere' is not realizable by carrying out his own Socialistic prescription; but if Socialists should continue to desire heaven to be on earth they would discard any prescription which resulted in disaster or disgrace.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

The Housing Problem in England. By Ernest Ritson Dewsnup. (Manchester, University Press.)—The writer of this well-planned treatise on the housing question, though he holds a professorship of economics in the University of Chicago, is an Englishman by birth, and has enjoyed peculiar opportunities of observing the problem with which he deals and diagnosing its attendant evils. His experience has taught him that as in the past the poorest classes of the community—those who live by casual or, at best, by irregular labour—have clung to the central areas of our cities, so will they, constrained by economic necessity, continue to do in the future. Such persons cannot afford to reside at any distance from their possible work, for the reason that they have to be continually on the watch for employment, ready to stalk it down as soon as it shows itself on their limited horizon. This consideration gives point to the writer's condemnation of any and every dishousing policy which does not include full provision for rehousing. Mr. Dewsnup traces much overcrowding in the larger cities to the past action of railway companies, which until 1885 made no serious attempt to rehouse the people they displaced, and in some cases, after that date, sought to evade responsibilities incurred by them under the Model Clause.

The effects of overcrowding upon the infantile death-rate and the death-rate from phthisis are well shown by means of tables drawn up for the Administrative County of London. In many urban districts of the North where the married women do not, as a rule, go out to work in factories, and the infantile mortality rate is, nevertheless, only a little below that obtaining in the textile towns of Lancashire, the high figures are probably due to excessive overcrowding. It is not in the largest provincial cities that such overcrowding is at its worst. The

highest percentages are reached, not by Liverpool, Manchester, or Birmingham, but by Gateshead, South Shields, and Tyne-mouth. (We note that Mr. Dewsnup has over-estimated the number of persons inhabiting cellar-dwellings in Liverpool at the present time, giving it as "more than 10,000." According to the most recent information, the figures should be 6,337.) It is satisfactory to learn from the tables given that in the matter of overcrowding there has been steady, if not rapid improvement during the ten years between 1891 and 1901.

A chapter is devoted to overhousing, as distinct from overcrowding. In the sketch of the development of the problem, attention is drawn to the varying standards set up for working-class dwellings by different municipalities, and particularly to the action of Leeds in encouraging the building of back-to-back houses. With this policy might have been contrasted that of other town councils in the North and North Midlands. In Bolton, for instance, not a single house of this type, we believe, now exists. Mr. Dewsnup is not in favour of municipal house ownership, nor, except in case of absolute necessity or for the purposes of an object-lesson, of house-building by the local authority; but he would like municipalities to "use... their power of securing capital cheaply for the benefit of organizations and individuals desirous of erecting" dwellings for working people, and quotes Mr. Horsfall in support of his view. In discouraging municipal purchase of vacant sites he omits to state the strongest argument for such purchase—the bringing into the building market of land which, even in face of housing need, might be "held for the rise."

There are some interesting pages on "town-planning" as practised under the general building law of Saxony and other German States; and on rural overcrowding, for which Mr. Dewsnup would find a remedy in active supervision of houses by the County Council, and the appointment of travelling inspectors of health. The value of the book, which is considerable, would have been much increased by an orderly and complete analysis of the Housing Act of 1890. Familiarity with the provisions of that Act is not so common as Mr. Dewsnup appears to suppose.

The Licensed Trade. By Edwin A. Pratt. (John Murray.)—The author of 'Licensing and Temperance in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark' has here stated the case for "the trade" with ability and moderation. He has, moreover, written a book which may be read with interest by persons who espouse neither the cause of the brewers nor of the United Kingdom Alliance. His short history of intoxicants from the earliest times is well done, though a good many people will cavil at its classification of tea and coffee with beer and spirits. But Mr. Pratt writes frankly as an advocate, and does not invariably overcome the temptation to strain a point which makes for his cause or to evade one likely to create a hitch in the flow of his argument. Thus it is no answer to those who show that, under the Samlag system, the average number of arrests for drunkenness in Christiania has declined from 111 per 1,000 in 1897 to 43 in 1905, to retort that 43 per 1,000 represents an average far higher than that in London, Liverpool, Manchester, or Glasgow: the fact remains that a remarkable decrease has been effected in Christiania. Again, it is doubtful whether the mineral-water trade is "mainly," or even largely, "indebted to the teetotal campaign" for its growing prosperity; fashion, medical and social, and a certain unexplained change of our

national taste in beverages have been powerful factors in creating its present position. And why does Mr. Pratt write that "if the holder of the licence is convicted of breaking the law, it may be only right that he should be punished"? Why suggest that the licence-holder has some undefined right to stand on a different footing from the ordinary law-breaker? These reflections will certainly occur to any unprejudiced reader of Mr. Pratt's book. Such a reader will, however, probably approve his fundamental position, and agree with him in refusing to regard temperance as synonymous with total abstinence.

The chapter on licensing legislation—a body of laws exhibiting at its worst the British habit of proceeding by piecemeal enactment to confusion—and that on compensation and the time-limit, are clearly written and may be easily read; the latter is, necessarily, highly controversial in tone. In dealing with the failure of prohibition in America—where the number of Prohibition States has now fallen from seventeen to three—Mr. Pratt has drawn upon the report of Mr. Lindsay, Secretary to the British Embassy at Washington, on 'Liquor-Traffic Legislation in the United States,' and on a recent account of 'A Temperance Town' by Mr. E. N. Bennett, M.P. We have not been able to find any reference to the proved increase of drinking to excess among women, nor yet to the question of excluding children under a certain age from public-houses. It would have been interesting to know the author's views on these points.

In the field of State interference with employment most of the nations have now effected by legislation all that is obvious to their students and generally accepted by their public. The most difficult problems remain, and among them those connected with poverty and under-payment of the less-skilled workers. It is easy to ridicule the universal wish to ascertain the exact facts by repeated and minute inquiry, for such inquiry may be held to waste valuable time; it leads to no definite proposals, and may be thought by ardent reformers to be the official means of obstruction of the changes which they desire. On the other hand, the reformers are apt to make use of examples which are exceptional rather than normal, and of figures not based upon statistical science. Thus the sweating problem is held by the great officials who advise the Governments of Austria and of Germany not to be susceptible of scientific treatment by the law. They shrink from effective legislation in which they themselves do not believe. In Paris a prolonged research has produced three great volumes in which all the facts with regard to outwork and homework in the capital of France are set forth: the first appears this week. The department concerned looks forward to the possibility of meeting the demand for legislation likely to follow the appearance of the report, of necessity sensational, by the passing of a law to require returns of the addresses of all to whom homework is given by employers. What is to follow the returns is as obscure in France as it still is in most countries except Australia and New Zealand. The inquiries for which opinion calls are as a rule well executed. As we praised the work of Mr. Rowntree at York and of Miss Mona Wilson at Dundee, so we welcome for its accuracy and completeness the volume entitled *West Ham*, compiled by Mr. Edward G. Howarth and Miss Wilson, and published by Messrs. Dent & Co.

York was shown by Mr. Rowntree to be typical of a large class of towns. West

Ham, on the contrary, affords an extreme example of difficulties to be met with in many industrial districts, but hardly anywhere with such circumstances of aggravation of evils easily understood. Where growth of population is rapid, and all are poor, certain public services are the only services existing, for they are not supplemented by similar institutions, maintained out of private funds. Neither in these cases are there old endowments. Taking the education problem, for example, all the children attend the Board schools, now managed directly in West Ham by the borough. The repayment of capital and interest upon buildings for school purposes as well as upon destruction of insanitary property with rehousing, upon streets, and upon Poor Law buildings, forms a terrific burden upon the young and destitute community. The local authorities incur unpopularity, in part, at least, undeserved; and local government is apt to fall into a confusion which promotes corruption and increases every evil. It may almost be said that on two occasions a special law has been passed to meet the West Ham case, so greatly did each of two Acts of Parliament benefit West Ham as compared with the advantage given to other places. Nevertheless, the difficulties, in part dealt with, continue to be greater than those existing in any other portion of the land. The authors of the volume before us are within the mark in their explanation that the enormous rates of West Ham are chiefly to be accounted for by matters as wholly outside the control of the authorities as is the high percentage of children of school age and the enormous percentage of these who resort to public elementary schools. If it was useful to have a book on the average case of York, it is still more advantageous to the legislator to possess an equally careful volume upon the extreme case presented by West Ham. Fluctuations of employment are specially great in a town not distant from the docks. West Ham is in a high degree a town of casual labour, and, for a working-class community, in a small degree inhabited by the highly paid skilled artisan. The authors are not wedded to the views of the economists or to those of the officials, but, nevertheless, point out the harm that has been done in the past, and will be done in the future, by palliatives for distress, such as work provided by the labour yard, and help given by the Church Army and similar organizations.

There are matters dealt with in this book which lie outside the statistics that form its main contents. Many will turn to its pages dealing with the religious communities represented in this district of the working class closely adjoining London. The Roman Catholic population is smaller than might be expected; the Nonconformist Protestant population far larger than we should have looked for in the neighbourhood of London. The Church of England appears to be distanced by the other bodies, although tables based on church attendance cannot, of course, be trusted to produce an accurate statistical result. The enormous number of Baptist and Methodist chapels is to a certain extent to be explained by the smallness of some of the places of worship included in the tables; but it is striking, and shows far more activity in Protestant Nonconformity in the home counties than is commonly admitted.

We are not sure what the authors mean when they describe emigration as being "one of the most popular" "among remedies for unemployment." "Popular," we would ask, with whom? Not, certainly,

with the authorized representatives of the working-class population.

The Triumph of Woman (Ambrose Company) is the first of four essays by George Barlow which bear with more or less relevancy on an engrossing phase of the evolution of our period. It attempts to fathom the significance of the feminine element in poetry and to illustrate the "central truth" proclaimed by Mr. Swinburne in his article on 'Tennyson and Musset,' that great poets are bi-sexual. The second essay 'The Divineness of the Human,' emphasizes the importance of recognizing the essential divineness of womanhood, and foreshadows an increasing apprehension of the link between the Christ and the feminine element in the universe. In 'The Fall of Woman,' which has already appeared in *The Contemporary Review*, the author is found side by side with certain theologians in the belief that the fall of woman poetically described in the Book of Genesis may be no mere legend, but the most significant fact of all history. An essay on anti-vivisection, also a reprint, concludes a book of which the value must not be judged by its size, and which should be approached with due sympathy and understanding.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER & Co. publish *Lord Wantage, V.C.*, by his wife—a record of a blameless and useful, but not very interesting life. Col. Loyd-Lindsay was a strong Conservative, though his acceptance of Free Trade and rejection of taxation upon grain are well set forth on p. 277. In one matter alone did he show much statesmanship and foresight. It was pointed out during the Boer War that Loyd-Lindsay had seen from an early date in the Volunteer movement, of which he was the sanest leader, that it was impossible to justify the popular belief that the Volunteers were intended for home defence. At a time when most critics of the War Office aimed at providing the Volunteers with an organization suitable for operations in England, Loyd-Lindsay repeatedly showed the inexpediency of restricting "so vast a body of armed men to the possible single emergency of invasion." "He advised the utilization of the force as a feeder to" the regular army. On the other hand, he drew from the Boer War the same deductions, universally thought to be erroneous by continental masters of the art of war, which better-known British soldiers put before the country. The rejection of the importance of individual skill in marksmanship, universal in continental armies, is, however, in part founded upon consideration of the kind of war in which continental armies engage, as contrasted with our small wars, hitherto almost peculiar to ourselves. Another comparison of wars is suggested by the account given of the unwillingness of the allied commanders in the Crimea to attempt an attack on the north side of Sebastopol. Loyd-Lindsay describes the position, and ends his account of it by noting, in his letter written after the conclusion of peace, how "we found Lord Rokeby sitting and evidently reflecting upon the amount of nonsense he had talked for the last six months, for he was the great advocate for storming the heights." That the destruction of the fortification on the north side might have been useless can hardly be pleaded by any except those who think the whole invasion of the Crimea a mistake. The modern view of the best military historians is, perhaps, that the

allies would have done well to make peace after the success of their policy obtained by the withdrawal of the Russians from European Turkey. When it was decided to continue the war, the case was strong for carrying it to an end more successful than had been reached at the time of the signature of the treaty of 1856. The case for the other side is that the French had made friends with Russia and would not go on. But this is a political, and not a military case, whereas the arguments of Lord Wantage are based in part on strategy, but principally on tactics. The passage reads as though he thought that a British army could not be expected to execute an operation far less dangerous than that cheerfully undertaken by the Japanese on several separate occasions at Port Arthur. Sir William Russell's diaries, containing the things which he could not say at the moment in his letters to *The Times*, show that a large portion of the long-service troops who fought in the Crimea were far from displaying the courage of their predecessors of the Peninsula campaign. Loyd-Lindsay's letters confirm this later impression; and it is clear that the advance up the slope at the Alma was unnecessary, and also far from brilliant. The line battalion to which was accorded the highest credit at the time "broke" or bolted, and Loyd-Lindsay's own Victoria Cross represents a gallantry on the part of the officers and sergeants of the Guards not conspicuous in the case of the men of one of the battalions.

Allied operations are always unsatisfactory. The French, protected by the guns of their fleet, were as certain to cause the withdrawal of the Russian army from their position above the Alma as were the Japanese to defeat the Russians at the Yalu. The British army claimed its share, and at the Alma, as afterwards at the Redan, the French enjoyed a triumph which they hardly felt that the British deserved to share. At Balaclava the cavalry, and at Inkermann the Guards, fought well; but in both cases we were ultimately indebted to the French for our security. There is this to be said—that the numbers of the British troops in the Crimean expedition were always insufficient for their task.

In later years Loyd-Lindsay played a great part in hospital organization for war, but his letters illustrate the plain truth that volunteer Red Cross efforts were always apt to be too late or to be directed to the wrong places. We find, for example, in the report of Capt. Douglas Galton on the war of 1870 that "all the field hospitals, &c., round Nancy and that district are beautifully organized, but not a single wounded soldier in them." Loyd-Lindsay's prejudices appear somewhat amusingly from time to time in the pages of this volume. When he crossed France to Versailles during the siege of Paris he complains that "the *Francs-Tireurs* interfere most abominably—they stopped twenty of the horses last night." The demands of war were as urgent on the Prussian as on the French side, and the Geneva Convention frequently went by the board. It was not always, moreover, used with care. Bismarck disliked allowing Loyd-Lindsay to go into Paris, and told him that there was this objection to increasing the number of flags of truce, already made too great by the insistence of the American Minister in Paris, Mr. Washburn, on his daily mail, namely, "that a trumpeter was generally used up on each occasion." Bismarck was not wrong in his apprehensions, for Loyd-Lindsay records how he "brought home a large portmanteau full of letters—hundreds

of them, which I posted at once—private letters, Government despatches," &c.

Shakespeare's Sonnets, and A Lover's Complaint. With Introduction by W. H. Hadow. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—The Sonnets can seldom have worn a more comely dress than in this admirable reprint of the original quarto in which they were first given to the world in 1609. The volume, which belongs to "The Tudor and Stuart Library," calls forth the admiration of the booklover by its excellent paper, fair old type, and elegantly simple binding no less than the gratitude of the student for its text. Mr. W. H. Hadow contributes an eloquent and sympathetic Introduction, wisely directing his criticism for the most part to the more general aspect of the poems. We gather that he inclines to the William Herbert and Mary Fitton theory, and would date the Sonnets between 1597 and 1599; but while he regards them as biographical, he strongly deprecates any literal acceptance of their contents. "That the events took place as they are here depicted," he asserts with perhaps excessive emphasis, "is not a matter of possible belief"; and he prefers the more modest supposition that Shakespeare "at some time of his life saw friendship and passion on either side of him, and allowed his imagination to trace each to its furthest conceivable point." The basis of reality may be rather more substantial than is implied in such a remark; but Mr. Hadow is, in the present reviewer's opinion, right in insisting "that the Sonnets, though lyric, have a dramatic basis, and that Shakespeare's true self is revealed not in the story which they narrate, but in the judgments on life and love which they contain."

Adonis, Attis, Osiris. By J. G. Frazer. Second Edition. (Macmillan & Co.)—We congratulate the learned author on reaching a second edition of this book so quickly, and also on the diligence with which he has revised and enlarged it. Two new sources of information are utilized: Kubary's curious book on the manners of the Pelew Islanders, and Major Gordon on the Khasis of Assam. Both peoples are only primitive savages, and have not only the well-known *Mutterrecht*, but also the wholly different importance of women in society, for which Dr. Frazer gives many ingenious reasons. We will not repeat what we said in our notice of his first edition, but think he might spend a page in defending or illustrating the curious position that "while the higher forms of religious faith pass away like clouds, the lower stand firm and indestructible like rocks."

The Literary Man's Bible. By W. L. Courtney. (Chapman & Hall.)—Mr. Courtney tells us that what he should like to do is "to give back the Bible to thoughtful men, who, owing to a variety of circumstances, are not able to appreciate, or have ceased to appreciate, its unparalleled value"; and he adds that "this book is not intended to appeal to accomplished Biblical students, but rather to the man of literary tastes and sympathies, who desires to know some reasons why he should respect and admire the sacred Books of Israel." In treating the Old Testament as literature Mr. Courtney follows in the steps of such writers as Dr. R. G. Moulton, but in printing the numerous passages he has selected he walks by himself. Whatever may be said of the idea of selections, and also of the need for the inclusion of certain passages or verses omitted, this may be granted, that it is valuable to have the Old Testament edited for literary purposes by a man of cultured

taste. Ruskin acknowledged his debt to the style of the Authorized Version, and enumerated certain chapters in the Old and New Testaments which had specially influenced him. Mr. Courtney's book is not a small one, and its very size is proof, according to his judgments, not only of the excellence of the style of the translators, but also of the literary art of the authors. The historical, prophetic, poetical, and "wisdom" writings of the Old Testament are given in selections, and these writings illustrate the high standard of excellence to which the men of Israel had attained. Short introductory essays are furnished by Mr. Courtney on such subjects as 'The Composite Structure of the Bible,' 'The Origins of Hebraic Culture in Babylon,' and 'Wisdom Literature and the Hellenic Spirit'; and these are, of course, intended to help the man of literary tastes to an understanding of the composition of the books. It may be asked, however, why Mr. Courtney places the reign of King Hammurabi in the year 2500 B.C. Experts are not able to specify a definite date for the beginning of that reign; but there is, we think, no evidence for any year before 2250.

Sir Gawain and the Lady of Lys. Translated by Jessie L. Weston. Illustrated by M. M. Williams. (Nutt.)—Miss Weston gives us here two more Gawain stories from the manuscripts. They are a fuller version of the Middle English 'Gawayne and Golagros.' The style of the translation is perhaps a little too near the original to be very popular, but the stories are good; the fighting is authentic, described by men who had seen the "real thing"; and the books are very pretty. We can recommend them to those seeking to satisfy their own consciences while giving an interesting present. A little patience will be amply repaid. Perhaps, as in Mr. Joseph Jacobs's fairy-tale books, the prefaces should be put at the end. The character of Kay is rather late for the stage of development at which Miss Weston would put this Gawain story.

British Freewomen: their Historical Privilege. By Charlotte Carmichael Stopes. Third Edition. (Sonnenschein.)—This book covers a wide period, reaching from the days of Cartimandua and Boadicea to the passing in August last, of the Acts for qualifying women for election to County and Borough Councils. It deals with the legal, and sometimes also the social, position of the queen regnant on the throne, the queen consort in the palace, the peeress in the castle, the county lady in the manor house, the trading woman in the shop, the craftswoman in the guild, the girl in the factory, and the working woman in the home. The book is noteworthy for the wide range of its sources. Mrs. Stopes has visited the British Museum and the Record Office, and she offers sound evidence for her discoveries. Here the reader has access to books, ancient rolls, charters, and MSS., which few have the patience to read, or the knowledge to understand. It is from such stores of knowledge that Mrs. Stopes shows us how Englishwomen have been queens regnant, queens consort, queens regent, peeresses in their own right, and the bestowers of peerages on their husbands; how some of them have been knights, and one of them a baronet. Mrs. Stopes tells, too, how noble English ladies have held the offices of High Sheriff, Earl Marshal, High Constable, and many another; and how Englishwomen of humbler rank have been overseers of the poor, sextons, churchwardens, and one at least a parish clerk. We are told that women sat

in the Saxon witenagemots, and in a council of the realm which was summoned by King Edward I. in 1306 to impose a tax; also how they voted by their attorneys in the election of knights of the shire for Yorkshire in 1411 and 1414. The author pursues this part of her subject through the famous old cases of Dame Dorothy Packington and the borough of Aylesbury, and Dame Elizabeth Copley and the borough of Gatton, down to the case of Chorlton v. Lings and the other cases decided by the Court of Common Pleas in 1868. To the last cases Mrs. Stopes devotes six pages, which will be of great value to those who have not access to the law reports. Notwithstanding that Mrs. Stopes is herself a Scotchwoman, she tells us very little of the women of Scotland, or of Wales, Ireland, and the Isle of Man.

The parts of the book which bear on the history of our laws and constitution are among the most interesting, and it would have been a pleasure to discuss some of them, but want of space forbids. In conclusion, we must add that this new edition contains much fresh matter, including a chapter on the changes which have taken place since the former editions of 1894; an index, the want of which has been greatly felt; and fuller references to authorities. Therefore even those who possess a copy of a previous edition will do well to get this new one. In view of another edition, we may note that on p. 11, l. 2 from the bottom, for "Comiti" we should read *Canuti*; and on p. 15, l. 10, "Episcopus" should be *Episcopis*.

In the luxurious "National Edition" of Dickens Vols. XXVI. and XXVII. are occupied by *Christmas Stories*, Vol. XXVIII. by *A Tale of Two Cities*, and Vol. XXIX. by *Great Expectations*. The 'Christmas Stories' from *Household Words* and *All the Year Round* are of varying quality, seldom showing Dickens at his best, and they did not inspire the artists who illustrated them to any great efforts. Marcus Stone is the artist in 'Great Expectations,' and contributes one picture (of Lucy Manette and her father in prison) to 'A Tale of Two Cities.' Though in no way clumsy, Mr. Stone's pictures have never impressed us as memorable. The frontispiece, which shows a heavily bearded 'Pip' "With Estella after all," emphasizes Dickens's yielding to popular sentiment in joining a couple who were not really meant to come together. An artist has not appreciated his opportunities who has missed out Jaggers, Wemmick, and Pumblechook. In 'A Tale of Two Cities' Phiz revels in the queer characters, and is good in the scenes crowded with figures.

The first volume has just appeared of *The Works of Tennyson*, "annotated by Alfred, Lord Tennyson, edited by Hallam, Lord Tennyson." This issue is the latest addition to "The Eversley Series" (Macmillan), which adds for us a new charm even to familiar classics. Lord Tennyson here gives us a first instalment of the early poems. The frontispiece is an admirable sketch in red of Tennyson by G. F. Watts. The Appendix contains 'Timbuctoo'; some suppressed poems; Tennyson's own notes, which are usually brief, pungent, and to the point; and a few others, provided by the present editor or friends. Of these Edward Fitzgerald's are the most interesting. The ordinary reader of Tennyson will be grateful for so much matter of undoubted authenticity in an agreeable form, but the expert student will think that the notes might easily have been improved. Prof. Churton

Collins and other scholars have elucidated many points. We see no harm at this date in dotting a few of the "i's." Thus the original of 'A Character' is described by FitzGerald in the note appended as "a very plausible, parliament-like, and self-satisfied speaker at the Union Debating Society" (at Cambridge). We might add Grant Duff's comment:—

"Sunderland sat for this 'character'—a most extraordinary and brilliant person, who lost his reason, and ended, I have been told, in believing himself to be the Almighty."

Thackeray wrote ('Pendennis,' "Biographical Edition," p. xxiv):—

"The hero of the Union retired with a diminished head before Cookesley. His name is Sunderland, and he is certainly a most delightful speaker, but he is too fond of treating us with draughts of Tom Paine."

In 'A Dirge' the "long purples of the dale" are given as *Vicia cracca*, the purple vetch. This differentiates them from the "long purples" of 'Hamlet,' which have been the subject of dispute in our columns, but are not considered by any critic, botanical or other, so far as we know, to be vetches.

OLD memories of Gaboriau are pleasantly recalled by an adequate and neatly produced translation, *The Blackmailers* ('Dossier No. 113'), in Messrs. Greening's "Lotus Library." The story is a good example of the author's ingenuity, and fails only in the length of the explanations given of the reason for the bank robbery. M. Lecoq figures in his best style.

The Liberal Year-Book for 1908, being the fourth year of issue, reached us early in December from the Liberal Publication Department. A prolonged examination revealed many improvements, but no mistakes, and the delay in our notice is only flattering to the editors. As an example of the trouble taken in this compilation, we would note the fact that the extraordinary complication of the Parliamentary and other franchises of the United Kingdom has not prevented the statement in a single page of all the Scottish Parliamentary franchises: indeed a feat accomplished. That the page contains no error we should be hardy to affirm, but we know no other account so brief; and though the complexity of the law prevents its being clear, it would take a Scottish registration lawyer to find a blunder if there were one. The editors have not, we believe, thought it necessary to give a similar page to Ireland, in which they are wise. The book is primarily intended for Liberal politicians, and these as a rule leave Ireland to the Nationalists and the Tories, neither of whom even profess to understand the franchises by which they are elected. Specialists in registration law, such as one or two Government draftsmen, have been known to differ as to some of the Irish franchises, and their difference has never, we believe, been cleared up.

THE MANORIAL SOCIETY has issued its first publication, *Lists of Manor Court Rolls in Private Hands*, Part I., edited by Mr. Alfred L. Hardy. This section includes records in the possession of private persons, stewards of the manors, or corporate bodies, as distinguished from those Court Rolls which are in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, or other public collections. No fewer than twenty-one counties are included; the information is supplied by the actual custodians of the rolls, and carefully tabulated with place and date. The convenience of such a list for research is obvious. It takes us to the very core of English life and history, of which there is sometimes a steady record for centuries,

as in the case of Itton Manor in the parish of South Tawton, where the Court Rolls extend from 1509 to 1823. The 'List' is admirably clear, and constitutes an excellent start in the Society's work, since no complete return of manorial estates or systematic catalogue of Court Rolls has been as yet compiled. The valuable Introduction, which is written by Mr. Charles Greenwood, gives a clue to the scattered information available in books touching the subject, and points out that the earliest Manor Roll at present known is dated 1246, and was found by the late Prof. Maitland. Earlier ones, however, probably exist. The extant manors in England and Wales at the present day number many thousands, and we congratulate the Society on occupying so largely unworked and useful a field of research. It is clear that it possesses workers of vigour, and we expect results of interest not only to the antiquary, but also to every cultivated man. The landed families of England should justify their position by extending their knowledge of rights and privileges, compared with which the records of the peerage are often things of yesterday; while the average person might well develop a little taste for the local pride and patriotism which, strangely enough, are now more conspicuous in new countries than in England. We commend the Society to our readers, and mention once again that its address is 1, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.

Val d'Arno and *Ariadne Florentina* have appeared in the "Pocket Edition" of the works of Ruskin (George Allen). These little volumes are charming in print and binding; they are issued by Ruskin's accredited publishers, with his latest alterations and notes; and, thanks to their convenient form, may be preferred by some even to the monumental edition issued by the same firm, which is a perfect storehouse of notes and illustrations by Ruskin and by those who are complete masters of all details concerning him.

MM. HACHETTE & CIE. publish the *Almanach Hachette* and *Almanach du Drapeau*, books of reference which combine a large amount of useful information with a liveliness which is novel on this side of the Channel.

THE December number of *The Greyfriar* shows the high level of text and illustrations which happily prevails in the school of Thackeray and John Leech. The 'Struan Robertson Prize Drawing and Holiday Work' makes an interesting paper.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE appearance of a new book by M. Anatole France is a feast for the literary world of France, and also for foreign nations. We French are aware that in England he is an author one can read without missing the subtle charm of style. We Parisians are happy to be able to tell you that three new works by him are to appear in print at the end of January, February, and March respectively: 'Jeanne d'Arc,' 'Pingouins,' and 'The Tales of Jacques Tournbroche.'

By a great favour M. Anatole France has kindly given me a glimpse of the subjects of the first named books, the piquancy and boldness of which make them, in my belief, surpass all that this master of irony has written up to the present time. On 'Jeanne d'Arc' the author has worked for three years, after having let it ripen for ten. It is, many of us think, a real historical monument whereby he seeks to destroy errors swarming in the accounts of that time. In particular he counsels the English

not to be too proud of having held Normandy in spite of Jeanne d'Arc. Charles VII., and vassals on the whole intelligent beyond their contemporaries, set to work to retake the towns in the centre of France, such as Orleans and Bourges, because they were rich and essential to the unity of France. But Normandy they neglected, though only 500 English soldiers were placed there for its defence. They could have recaptured it by a sudden attack, but this province was so poor that it was not worth while. Another error corrected is the idea that Jeanne d'Arc was a brilliant captain. That she took three English bastilles from the town held by her for France was due, he thinks, to the fact that the defence was so badly conducted that it was impossible for her not to be victorious. The intelligent priests of that time—and that there were such M. Anatole France assures us—did not err in judgment when they told the soldiers to regard "La Pucelle" as a creature inspired by Heaven, but to treat her military acts and commands as those only of a human being.

By extracts from the trial at Rouen published in the *Revue de Paris* under the title of 'La Dame des Armoises,' which made a sensation, one is convinced that all is original in the version of M. Anatole France. He admits without hesitation the divine origin of the saintship of Joan, which none, he thinks, can gainsay or disprove. This explains all. A saint, according to him, is the outcome of a certain train of thought—a fixed idea in religion, of the same nature as that which in the world of science has created our modern sages. The question whether religion or science exists or not has little or nothing to say to the matter, for according to the need of the times saints and sages will continue to appear. This point once admitted, then, whether Jeanne d'Arc heard or thought she heard "the voices" matters nought, for she acted none the less from divine motives. Let us then see in her but a simple-country maid, poor in spirit, weak in body, as is common to every messenger of God. For God chooses the weakest weapons to overthrow the strong. Thus David picked three little "pierres blanches" out of the stream to fill the sling with which he killed Goliath.

The second work is much more fantastic. Through the adventures of the poor "Pingouins" (anglice penguins), M. Anatole France tells the tale of the history of the human race, from its zoological origin (after Darwin) to the final grand crash which awaits future social organizations. The most startling ideas, together with the finest irony, are scattered in profusion through this charming book, about which I hope to write more later. Then I hope also to describe the 'Contes de Jacques Tournbroche,' a third part of Queen Goosefoot's cookshop, of which, you will remember, Tournbroche was one of the two heroes.

I now turn to the interesting doings at the Théâtre des Arts, whose new manager, M. Robert d'Humières, wishes to express sympathy for the English, and also addresses himself to authors across the Channel, begging them to consider themselves at home in his theatre. On Saturdays he hopes to make the Parisian public acquainted with the beauties of English literature.

Picture to yourself our surprise on hearing that one newspaper has entirely misunderstood his intention, accusing him of having so little appreciation of English literary art as to wish to bring before the public certain pieces as *chefs-d'œuvre* that are not at all in accordance with English taste. This is premature, to say the least of it, for the

"English afternoons" do not begin till after the middle of January, and are not yet settled. According to M. d'Humières himself, these afternoons will not only show us modern works such as 'Candida' by Bernard Shaw, and 'The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith' and 'Iris,' by Pinero, but also revivals of older pieces like Webster's 'Duchess of Malfi,' and works by Congreve, whose sparkling dialogue will be a revelation to the French public, as well as to our literary world. M. Robert d'Humières is too clever an artist to ignore the fact that the most original ideas of a people are seldom those which are most easily grasped by another race. For him it is difficult to relapse into the errors of his predecessors, who brought before us dramas which were without individuality, lending themselves as best they could to French taste. Up to the present time, when our theatre managers permitted us to take a peep abroad, especially at England, they did not give us works of originality and style, but merely provided adaptations in which the personality of the translator revealed itself. Played by French actors, the personages are no longer a part of the author's thought, and the work loses all character and individual expression. Thus it is that English plays are still presented to us, and we are, therefore, forced to ask if this is indeed your dramatic art. 'Raffles,' played this summer at Réjane's, and 'Sherlock Holmes,' the new piece of the Théâtre Antoine, have both had an enormous success in Paris; but it was not a success in the highest sense of the word. The applause of the public took sides with the tricks of the trade, and by such inferior methods the popular taste is spoiled, and they applaud in all good faith what they believe to be works of real English value. To belittle foreign talent in this way is by no means to enhance French genius. On the contrary, the systematic desire to ignore the different points of view taken by other nations is a proof of weakness.

M. Robert d'Humières does not appeal to the taste of the impresarios nor to the general run of those who buy the right of translation from foreign authors—rights which these sell too willingly at the beginning of their career, only to rue it later on. Bernard Shaw's plays are distorted in a French version. It is true that he is pleased to have as his translator a man of whom he is able to say: "He is a good Socialist." We French deplore the modesty (or is it irony?) of this writer, who paints the English with such a characteristic brush; for his genius is thus clouded for us, who would like to have the means of understanding his works as well as we do those of Rudyard Kipling.

M. d'Humières is far from offending English taste by placing too free an interpretation on English dramatic art. On the contrary, the new manager of the Théâtre des Arts wishes to efface the bad impression caused in France by the commercial undertakings of our impresarios. He wishes to see your works put before us without prejudice as to period or school. At the same time he makes known to us the circumstances that have been instrumental in producing such and such a book, and the events that have brought forth this or that play. M. d'Humières intends to initiate his audience into the manners and customs of your country by a means almost unknown in England—that of a series of "talks" upon the subject. The representations will therefore be preceded by lectures to be given, it is proposed, in French by such men as Henry James, Bernard Shaw, Rudyard Kipling, Claude Phillips, Edmund Gosse, Wells, &c.—writers who, we hope,

will through these lectures bring clearly before us the inmost life of England. They will, we trust, teach us the evolution of your literature, embracing poetry, works of fiction, dramatic art, music from Purcell and Bird, the popular ballads of Scotland and Ireland and modern light opera. Wishing to imitate the experiment successful in Paris with Duse, M. Robert d'Humières intends to have English and American authors interpreted in the original by your own artists. Most of these are already known and appreciated in France, as, for example, those who are going to take part in 'Candida,' the opening play of the English season at the Théâtre des Arts. It is in this same theatre that Mrs. Patrick Campbell is to make her Paris début in March in 'The Moon of Yamato,' a Japanese play by M. Robert d'Humières, which at present she is acting in America. From these notes you will see that the programme of English afternoons, planned on a purely artistic basis, will help us to understand the intellectual life of England, and give the French an opportunity to enlarge their ideas of England and the English. C. G.

THE BOOK SALES OF 1907.

I.

THE year just closed has been remarkable in a literary sense for the unusual number of extremely important manuscripts and printed books which, during the course of it, have been sold by auction in the London rooms. The widespread publicity given to the sale of the Shelley Notebooks in December, 1906, and especially the high prices obtained for them as well as for other relics of a similar character, may have directly suggested the sale of other manuscripts of great importance, unless, indeed, it be that a disposition to part with them is "in the air." Whatever the truth in this respect, there is no doubt that literary rarities of the first rank have, during the past twelve months, been far more in evidence than usual; the prices realized for them are unquestionably increasing proportionately to a demand which is now very great, and, contrary to expectation, the supply has increased also. Manuscripts are from their nature unique, and, compared with printed books, necessarily limited in number. Nevertheless they come, and the ordinary collector, who can hardly be expected to know very much about questions of ownership, naturally wonders from what source, imagining, perhaps, that they have been hit upon by some lucky chance, just as valuable printed books sometimes are, when least expected. That, however, is a mistake. We have only to analyze the results of last year's sales to see that almost every one of the manuscripts which it has been worth while to chronicle has, so to speak, its well-known pedigree. For instance, the library of Mr. Stuart Samuel, sold at Sotheby's on July 1st, contained the original MSS. of Pope's 'Essay on Man' and some incidental pieces (895*l.*); White's 'Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne' (750*l.*); Shelley's 'Proposal for putting Reform to the Vote' (390*l.*); Tennyson's 'The Brook' (300*l.*; this sold for no more than 51*l.* in 1889); two chapters of Thackeray's 'Philip' (240*l.*); Pope's Epistle 'Of Taste' (199*l.*); Dryden's 'Eleonora,' dated 1692 (198*l.*); Tennyson's 'The Northern Farmer' (155*l.*); Burns's 'The Poet's Progress' (152*l.*); 'Le Caractère de la Princesse Reine Silvaine,' signed by Madame de Maintenon and unpublished (150*l.*); Lamb's 'Dream Children' (108*l.*); Barham's 'Jackdaw of Rheims' (101*l.*); and others of less importance. Sir

Henry Mildmay's library, which was sold in the same rooms on April 18th, contained several manuscript Horæ, one of which realized 1,300*l.*; a fifteenth-century MS. of 'Le Roman de la Rose' (120*l.*); and others, which, however, are almost lost in the long list of works of the kind which have been chronicled during the year. The sale of the Brontë manuscripts in July will also be remembered. Where important manuscripts are preserved is, as a rule, well known, and it is seldom indeed that a "discovery," in the popular acceptance of the word, is announced.

It is different with regard to printed books. So far as they are concerned, there is always a chance, though a remote one, of something out of the common appearing for the first time, as, for example, the copy of Byron's 'Fugitive Pieces,' 1806, which realized 182*l.* in May last, and Mrs. Browning's 'Battle of Marathon,' recently disposed of for 60*l.* (calf extra), both of which I fell across myself. Of late, indeed, a considerable number of valuable books have been rescued from the half neglect into which they had fallen, and there must be many more waiting their turn—comparatively modern books in all probability, which have apparently nothing about them to distinguish them from the ordinary rank and file, and are therefore overlooked in the search for something obviously out of the ordinary. The great days of the old-fashioned book-collector have, however, gone, for he wanted, and still wants, just the very kind of books which everybody else desires to have, and these are tabulated to a nicety and widely known, so that there can be no mistake about the matter at all. We might take the result of last year's sales as good evidence of the classes of books which have been most in demand for a number of years past, and are becoming more difficult to acquire day by day by reason of the demand there is for them. Mediæval manuscripts, often painted and illuminated, though primarily books, are in reality ancient works of art, and, as such, much desired. More modern manuscripts may or may not attract attention. It depends upon what they are, upon their age, and chiefly upon the author in each instance. If a manuscript can be brought within the classic literary circle, as was the case with both the 'Essay on Man' and 'The Natural History of Selborne' previously referred to, then it is regarded as a pearl of great price. Should it, on the contrary, be outside the pale, written by somebody unknown and about nothing in particular, it will go begging. So also any printed book entitled to rank as an example of early typography, especially (so far as this country is concerned) if it is connected with one of our own printers, is included in a specially desirable class; and the same may be said of early editions of all the English classics, particularly those dating from the seventeenth century or earlier, and also of early illustrated books of almost every kind, and of Americana of the seventeenth century in particular. To these may be added some of the *éditions principes* of the Greek and Latin classics, as well as all books which, although they may even be in themselves of no special interest, derive an artificial importance from notes or inscriptions written by former owners whose names are widely familiar. Books naturally falling within any of these divisions are, subject to the inevitable exceptions, becoming scarcer as the available copies are slowly, but nevertheless surely, absorbed by the public libraries, where eventually they rest in peace. On the other hand, there is more scope than ever for the lover of books who is satisfied

with what may be called the greater world of the little; who is content to avoid the more representative volumes of the kind to which attention has been drawn, and which, indeed, are rarely found in large numbers, even in good private libraries. Exceptional volumes such as these apart, books have lately become cheaper, for one reason or another, than they have been for a long time, and the collector of to-day has really as wide a field of enterprise as had any of his progenitors. They, too, were confronted with rarities which they might or might not have the means to secure; their taste and desires may have differed, but their books, when classified, were very much as they are now.

The sale of the library of Mr. William Van Antwerp, held by Messrs. Sotheby on March 22nd and 23rd, affords an object lesson which it would be difficult to repeat effectually. The library was small; it was catalogued in 243 lots only, and yet realized the large sum of 16,350*l.* It was essentially a library of early English classics, many of extreme rarity, and some of the prices broke all previous records. It was at this sale that a copy of the original edition of Walton's 'Compleat Angler' sold for 1,290*l.*, and a copy of Shakespeare's First Folio for 3,600*l.*; and the books were, generally, just of the kind to attract the modern collector of means. I will, therefore, take this sale first.

The first book to attract attention in the report of this sale as given in 'Book-Prices Current' is Allot's 'England's Parnassus,' the earliest English anthology, containing quotations from Shakespeare, Marlowe, Spenser, and other celebrated authors, many of whom were alive at the time. This small 8vo, printed in 1600, realized 40*l.* (morocco extra); while Arnold's 'London Chronicles,' beginning "In this booke is contained," n.d. (Antwerp, 1503?), sold for 85*l.* (old russias). The ballad 'The Nutbrowne Maide' is here printed for the first time. Barbour's 'Robert Bruce, King of Scotland,' 8vo, (Edinburgh, 1571?), the earliest known edition, and possibly unique, excited a great deal of competition, and was eventually bought by Mr. Quaritch for 121*l.* (morocco extra). It came from the Rowfant Library, where, indeed, many of the books in this collection at one time reposed. The first edition of the second part of 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' the date torn off (but 1684), sold for 80*l.* (original sheep), and a sound copy of the first edition of 'The Holy War,' 1682, small 8vo, for 100*l.* (original sheep). All these books were, however, completely put in the shade by the 700*l.* fetched by the Kilmarnock edition of Burns's 'Poems,' 1786, 8vo (original blue wrappers, which had been cleaned). Only three copies in wrappers can be traced. Two Caxtons appeared at this sale—'Cronycles of England,' 1482, small folio, 185*l.* (imperfect), and 'Cicero on Old Age and Friendship,' 1481, small folio, 600*l.* (one leaf in facsimile and a few defects); and a number of Shakespeareana, including all the four folios, the first of which has already been mentioned. A perfect copy of the third fetched 650*l.* (modern calf); 'A Midsummer Night's Dreame,' James Roberts, 1600, 180*l.* (mended, morocco extra); 'King Lear,' 1608, 200*l.* (morocco); 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' 1619, 120*l.*; 'The Rape of Lucrece,' 1624, 12mo, 350*l.* (new vellum), and, on the whole, a good copy of the 'Poems' of 1640, with the portrait, 215*l.* (morocco extra), a sum which may be compared with that realized for the unusually fine and perfect copy, in its original sheepskin binding, sold at Sotheby's on the 14th of December last for 260*l.*—the highest price

to date. Earl Howe's collection of Shakespeareana sold on December 21st did not contain this edition of the 'Poems,' many of which, by the way, are not by Shakespeare. To describe the Van Antwerp collection as its importance deserves would render it necessary to print a large part of the catalogue. The various lots are, however, set out fully in 'Book-Prices Current,' and to that reference can easily be made. It may be mentioned, however, that Goldsmith's 'The Traveller,' 1764, the first issue, with title-page quite distinct from the 1765 edition (see *The Athenæum* of October 19th last, p. 480), brought 216*l.* (morocco extra); Gray's 'Elegy,' published at sixpence in 1751, 4to, 205*l.* (morocco extra); John Heywood's 'An Hundred Epigrammes,' 1550, small 8vo, 126*l.* (morocco); Hubbard's 'Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians,' Boston, 1677, small 4to, with the "White Hills" (not "Wine Hills," done probably for the London edition), 450*l.* (original sheep); Milton's 'Comus,' 1637, small 4to, 162*l.* (morocco); 'Purchas his Pilgrimes,' 5 vols., 1625-6, 170*l.* (original vellum); Sir Philip Sidney's 'Countesse of Pembroke's Arcadia,' 1590, small 4to, 315*l.* (mended, old boards); the first issue of the original edition of 'Gulliver's Travels,' 3 vols., 1726-7, distinguished by the separate pagination and the inscription below the portrait instead of round it, as is generally the case, 132*l.* (old calf); and a very unusual book known as 'The Thrie Tailles of the Thrie Priests of Peblis,' printed at Edinburgh by Robert Charteris in 1603, small 4to, 120*l.* It is also worthy of note that a large-paper copy of the first edition of Wycherley's 'Miscellany Poems,' 1704, folio, with a brilliant impression of the artistic portrait, fetched as much as 94*l.* (original calf, rebounded).

This narration, necessarily far from complete, will give a good idea of the kind of books which comprised Mr. Van Antwerp's library and of the large sums obtained for them. It is significant that the First Folio of Shakespeare should alone have realized far more than the whole of the important collection of a miscellaneous character with which Messrs. Sotheby began the year on January 14th. As often happens at those rooms, extensive collections are sold for a total amount averaging 2*l.* or 3*l.* per entry in the catalogue. This is a high average when books are dealt with in large quantities, but when the amounts are evenly distributed, as in this instance, there is not much to be said. The only books which need be mentioned on this occasion were another copy of the 'Arcadia' of 1590, which, having the epitaph and three leaves in manuscript and several others torn or imperfect, sold for no more than 165*l.* (old calf), and Byron's 'Poems on Various Occasions,' 1807, 8vo, 38*l.* (calf, soiled). This work was issued in green boards with a pink label on the back, and when in that state is worth perhaps 100*l.*—so much is lost by rebinding or in any way tampering with books like this.

The library of the late Mr. Samuel Eyres Wilson, sold on January 23rd, also at Sotheby's, contained a perfect copy of Sir Walter Raleigh's 'Discoverie of the Large, Rich, and Bewtiful Empyre of Guiana,' 1596, small 4to, which realized 21*l.* 5*s.* (in morocco); Burton's 'Arabian Nights,' 16 vols., with an additional volume of illustrations by Letchford, 1885-8, 26*l.* (as issued); and the Kelmscott 'Chaucer,' 49*l.* (half canvas boards, as issued). On January 24th Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley sold for 19*l.* a copy of Dante, printed at Florence in 1481, folio, which I mention here because it contained but two

of the plates. The full complement is 19 plates, and a copy containing them all fetched no less than 1,000*l.* at Sir Thomas Carmichael's sale in 1903. The value of this book depends entirely upon the number of plates it contains. Later in the month a copy of the letter written by Henry VIII. in reply to Luther, printed by Pynson in 1526, brought 51*l.* (calf). Only two or three copies of this edition are known, one being in the Amherst Library, which, according to all accounts, is to be sold shortly. Lescarbot's 'Nova Francia,' 1609, small 4to, also sold for 30*l.* (old calf, title mounted) about this time. It is not, however, till February 12th that we come to a really important and distinctive sale, when a small collection of works illustrating the costumes of the British military and naval forces, belonging to Major-General Astley Terry, realized nearly 1,200*l.*, though the catalogue contained but 41 entries. Hayes's 'Costumes,' 55 coloured plates, published by Spooner in 1840-43, known as "the oblong series," brought the large sum of 135*l.*; and another series of 15 coloured plates, by the same, published by Graves in 1845-6, 56*l.* No perfect copy containing all the 18 coloured lithographs of Gauci's 'Costume of the British Navy,' 1829, 4to, is known to exist. General Terry's had but 15 plates, and it fetched 19*l.*; while Hull's 'Costume of the British Army in 1828,' containing the complete set of 72 coloured plates, brought 100*l.* Many other very high prices are noticeable, but what has been said will give a good idea of the importance and rarity of many of these nineteenth-century military and naval costume plates. Isolated examples are often met with. The difficulty is to obtain them in the series, the reason doubtless being that from the first they were detached from their wrappers to be framed and hung up in messrooms and elsewhere, thus becoming separated and more and more widely distributed as time went on. J. HERBERT SLATER.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Adams (J.), Sermons in Syntax; or, Studies in the Hebrew Text, 4/6 net. A book for preachers and students.
Derry (Bishop of), The Epistle to the Hebrews, 2*l.* A devotional commentary.
Drummond (J.), Studies in Christian Doctrine, 10/6 net.
Howard (Rev. H.), The Raiment of the Soul, 3/6.
Jones (Father of) Cardiff. By Two Former Curates, J. W. W. and H. A. C., 3/6 net. A memoir of the Rev. Griffith Arthur Jones, for over thirty years vicar of St. Mary's, Cardiff.
Reid (H. M. B.), A Country Parish, 2/6 net. Studies in pastoral theology and Church law.

Law.

- Dowell's Income Tax Laws, 21/ net.
Woods (W. A. G.) and Ritchie (J.), A Digest of Cases, 3 vols., 10*s.*

Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Antiquary, January, 6d.
Chardin (J. B. S.) et Fragonard (J. H.), L'Euvre de 42/ Deux cent treize reproductions. Introduction par Armand Dayot, notes par Léandre Vaillat.
Macquoid (P.), A History of English Furniture. Part XV. 7/6 net.
Memorials of Old Dorset, 1*s.* 6d. net. Edited by Thomas Perkins and Herbert Pentin in Memorials of the Counties of England, with many illustrations.
Orkney and Shetland Old-lore, January.
Records of Buckinghamshire, Vol. IX., No. 4. Contains also the Proceedings of the Bucks Architectural and Archaeological Society.
Report of the Committee on Ancient Earthworks and Fortified Enclosures. Prepared for presentation to the Congress of Archaeological Societies, July 3rd, 1907.

Poetry and Drama.

- Benson (S.), Poems.
Frazer (E.), The Clothopper: a Development in Verse: Book III. Prue, 3/ net.
Mann (K.), Old Songs of the Elizabethans, with New Songs in Reply, 6d. net. Second Edition.—Stray Stanzas.
Tudor Facsimile Texts: Impatient Poverty; John the Evangelist; King Darius; Lusty Juventus; Wealth and Health.
Tudor Facsimile Texts: Folio Series: Massinger's Believe as Ye List.
Tudor Facsimile Texts: The Macro Plays, No. I. Man-kind; No. II. Wisdom, or Mind, Will, and Understanding. All issued for subscribers, and edited by John S. Farmer.

Political Economy.

Blackmar (F. W.), *Economics for High Schools and Academies*, 5/ net.
 Fordham (M.), *Mother Earth*, 5/ net. A proposal for the permanent reconstruction of our country life, with Preface by J. A. Hobson.

History and Biography.

Bell (Mrs. A. G.), *The Royal Manor of Richmond*, with Petersham, Ham, and Kew, 7/6 net. With 10 illustrations in colour by Arthur G. Bell.
 Crichton (D.), *Sanquhar and the Crichtons*. An historical account of the connexion of the Crichton family with the Royal Burgh of Sanquhar, as contained mainly in a lecture delivered on Sept. 9, 1907, at Sanquhar.
 House of Gordon, Vol. II. Edited by J. M. Bulloch.
 Record of the Celebration of the Quatercentenary of the University of Aberdeen. Edited by P. J. Anderson.
 Records of the Sheriff Court of Aberdeenshire, Vol. III. Edited by David Littlejohn.
 Scottish Historical Review, January, 2/6 net.

Geography and Travel.

Caine (W. Ralph Hall), *The Cruise of the Port Kingston*, 10/6 net. The four sections of the volume deal with history, commerce, religion, and social relations.
 Maps: Polar Regions: The World, showing Physical Features, 2/6 each.
 Swayne (F.), *A Woman's Pleasure Trip in Somaliland*, 4/ net.

Bibliography.

Book-Prices Current, Part I., 25/6 per annum.

Philology.

Year's Work in Classical Studies, 1907, 2/6 net, Edited by W. H. D. Rouse.

School-Books.

Dryer (C. R.), *Lessons in Physical Geography*, 6/ net.
 Phillips' Modern Atlas for the Use of Schools in Australasia, 2/6. Edited by G. Philip.
 Stewart (R. W.), *The New Matriculation Sound*, 2/6. In the University Tutorial Series.

Anthropology.

Village Deities of Southern India, 1/3. One of the Madras Government Museum publications, with 7 plates.

Science.

American Journal of Mathematics, January, 1 dol. 50.
 Bamford (H.), *Moving Loads on Railway Underbridges*, 4/6 net.
 Barrett (C.), *From Range to Sea: a Bird-Lover's Ways*, 1/ With Preface by Donald Macdonald, and pictures by A. H. E. Mattingley.
 Godman (F. du Cane), *A Monograph of the Petrels (Order Tubinarae)*, Part I., 45/. Illustrated by J. G. Keulemans.
 Green (W. C.), *The Merchants' Hundredweights Tables*, 3/6 net.
 Guide to the Specimens of the Horse Family (Equidae) exhibited in the Department of Zoology, British Museum (Natural History), 1/
 Laurence (E. C.), *Modern Nursing in Hospital and Home*, 2/6 net. A short course of lectures to probationers.
 Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXVI, Part I., 1 rupee.
 Transactions of the Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society, January, 3/
 Williamson (A. P. W.), *Magnetism, Deviation of the Compass, and Compass Adjustment for Practical Use and B. O. T. Exams.*, 3/6 net.

Fiction.

Francis (Mrs.), *Mathew Strong*, 6/
 Priest, The, and the Acolyte, 5/ net. New Edition, with an introductory protest by Stuart Mason.

General Literature.

Artists' Almanac for 1908, 6d.
 Catholic Directory, Ecclesiastical Register, and Almanac for 1908, 1/6 net.
 Clerk, The, No. 1, 1d. The organ of the National Union of Clerks.
 Hindustan Review, December, 1907, 1 rupee. The hundredth number.
 Licensed Victuallers' Official Annual, Legal Text-Book, Diary, and Almanac, for 1908, 1/ net. "The Blue-Book of the Trade," edited by Albert B. Deane.
 Nisbet's Church Directory and Almanac, 1908, 3/ net.
 Notes and News, No. 1, 1d. Published in the interests of stamp collectors.
 Oliver and Boyd's Edinburgh Almanac and National Repository for 1908, 6/6 net.
 Remington Calendar and Pocket Diary for 1908.

Pamphlets.

Mackinder (H. J.), *The Development of Geographical Teaching out of Nature Study*, 6d. net. An address.
 Radford (Mrs. G. H.), *The Courtenay Monument in Colyton Church*. Reprinted from the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art*.
 Richmond (Mrs. E.), *A Natural Education*, 3d. A lecture on the co-education of boys and girls.

FOREIGN.

Laws.

Esmein (A.), *Précis élémentaire d'Histoire du Droit français: Révolution, Consulat, et Empire*, 3fr.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Beylié (Général L. de), *Prome et Samara: Voyage archéologique en Birmanie et en Mésopotamie*. One of the Publications de la Société française des Fouilles archéologiques, illustrated with many fine plates.
 Digonet (F.), *Le Palais des Papes d'Avignon*. Also illustrated, but on a smaller scale.
 Beja (M.), *L'Art chez les Fous*, 3fr. 50. Second Edition.

History and Biography.

Blok (P. J.), *Geschiedenis van het nederlandsche Volk*, Part VIII., 10m. 50.

*. All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

Literary Gossip.

THE articles which Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster, M.P., has recently contributed to *The Standard* will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder in book form before Parliament reassembles, under the title 'English Socialism To-day: its Teaching and its Aims Examined.' The object of the book is to explain in simple language the character of the Socialist doctrines which are now being taught to the people of England by the Social Democratic Federation, the Independent Labour Party, and the Fabian Society.

ANOTHER book which Messrs. Smith & Elder will publish about the same date as Mr. Arnold-Forster's volume is Mr. Frederic Harrison's 'My Alpine Jubilee, 1851-1907.' Mr. Harrison was the guest of the Alpine Club at their recent Jubilee, and at their request has collected some pieces that he wrote on mountaineering from his own experience, which preceded the origin of the Club. Mr. Harrison has prefixed to the book some letters which he wrote to his wife and daughter during a visit to Switzerland last year. A portrait of the author will be the frontispiece.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. promise 'The Autobiography of Montagu Burrows,' edited by his son, which should be of exceptional interest; 'James Thomson,' in 'English Men of Letters,' by Mr. G. C. Macaulay; and 'The Story of the Guides,' by Col. G. J. Younghusband.

Two well-known series of the same publishers are to have notable additions. Mr. Morley's 'Life of Cobden' and Prof. Ker's 'Epic and Romance' are taking on the "Eversley" crimson; while 'Lyrical Poems of T. E. Brown,' selected by Mr. H. F. Brown and Mr. H. G. Dakyns, and four 'Plays of Æschylus,' rendered by Mr. E. D. A. Morshead, are to appear in the "Golden Treasury" form.

THE two new volumes of the "National Edition" of Dickens will be published on the 15th inst. will be 'Edwin Drood' and 'Reprinted Pieces.' To the usual contents of the latter volume will be added Dickens's contributions to the *Morning Chronicle*, *Daily News*, *Times*, *Athenæum*, *Bentley's Miscellany*, *Hood's Magazine*, *Douglas Jerrold's Magazine*, *The Keepsake*, *The Cornhill*, and *The Atlantic Monthly*; his introductions to Adelaide Procter's 'Legends and Lyrics,' Over's 'Evenings with a Working Man,' 'Life of Grimaldi,' and 'Religious Opinions of Chauncy Hare Townshend'; and the novelist's early piece 'Sunday under Three Heads,' most of which are included for the first time in a collected edition of his writings.

ON the 15th of February will be published the two volumes of 'Miscellaneous Papers from *The Examiner*, *Household Words*, and *All the Year Round*; Plays and Poems.' Most of the articles and sketches have never before been revealed as the work of the novelist. Some ninety contributions to *Household Words* have been secured through Mr. R. C. Lehmann's

courtesy in placing at the disposal of Messrs. Chapman & Hall the contributors' book of that periodical.

THE volumes will contain an Introduction by Mr. B. W. Matz, the editor of *The Dickensian*, who has arranged the material, and generally supervised the publication, of this handsome edition, and supplied the bibliographical notes to each book. Twenty pictures, by Phiz, Leech, Cruikshank, E. M. Ward, Clarkson Stanfield, and other artists, and reproductions from contemporary prints, have been chosen to illustrate the text.

THE Stuarts engage a large part of *The Scottish Historical Review* for January. There are two Queen Mary papers: one on her relations with Maitland of Lethington—a defence of the Secretary; the other, Mr. Henderson's reply to Mr. Lang on Casket Letter No. II. Prof. Terry edits Allan Cameron's narrative of the end of the '15, an important contemporary text. For the '45 the career of a Border Jacobite, Henry Ker of Graden, is sketched. Other contents include a Hebridean legend from Campbell of Tiree's MSS.; Bishop Dowden's notes on Glasgow bishops; Prof. Sandys's critique on George Buchanan; and Dr. William Wallace's statement on the proposed Scots History Chair.

The Publishers' Circular annual summary of classified books is out. New books in 1907 reached 9,914, or 1,311 more than in 1906. Fiction has decreased slightly, but increase is shown in Religion and Philosophy, Law, History and Biography, Poetry, and Medicine; while Arts, Sciences, and Illustrated Works have risen from 452 new books and 47 new editions to 863 and 246.

A DEFINITIVE reissue of the novels and tales of Mr. Henry James, with prefaces by the author, is announced for early publication by Messrs. Scribner. This "New York Edition" is to consist of twenty-three volumes, and will contain all of his work that Mr. James regards as of permanent value.

MR. KIPLING is writing a series of articles on his recent experiences in Canada. These will shortly be published by *The Morning Post* under the title of 'Letters to the Family.'

EARLY this month Messrs. Brown, Langham & Co. will publish 'Going through the Mill,' by Mrs. Gerald Paget, which is neither a novel nor a volume of essays, but borrows a little from each form. It purports to describe the experiences of a lady of fashion who, tired of the daily round of London life, attempts to follow out the teaching of her ideal. Incidentally the author indulges in some plain speaking upon many interesting topics.

THE same firm will also have ready in a few weeks new editions of Mr. Lacon Watson's 'Benedictine' and 'Reflections of a Householder.' 'Benedictine' has been so much altered as to be virtually a new book.

THE annual meeting of the New Spalding Club was held last week in Edinburgh.

A list of ten works approved by the Council for publication by the Club was submitted in the Secretary's report. These include a third volume of the 'Musa Latina Aberdonensis,' a second volume of the 'Records of Old Aberdeen,' a volume of 'Selections from the Records of the County of Banff,' and the long-promised collection of 'Folk-Music of the North-East of Scotland,' edited by Mr. Gavin Greig. Prof. Sanford Terry has suggested that a Club volume supplementary to his 'Albemarle Papers' might be based on official documents in the Public Record Office which throw light on the state of Scotland between 1748 and 1760, and to this suggestion the Council have given their assent.

THE business carried on by Mr. Elliot Stock for many years in Paternoster Row has been disposed of to Mr. Robert Scott. The transfer takes place this week. Mr. Stock will retain a part in the management, and the members of the staff will be unchanged.

THE death last Tuesday of the Rev. Edgar Sanderson in his seventieth year removes a well-known writer of popular history. His 'History of the British Empire' has reached a twentieth edition, and his book on 'The Creed and the Church' attained a fifth in 1892.

THE week's obituary also includes the name of Mr. Charles Peters, who died at Peaslake on Sunday last at the age of fifty-three. He was a busy and genial journalist. He had been editor of *The Girl's Own Paper* (which was his own idea) since 1879, and previously sub-editor of *The Quiver* and *Cassell's Family Magazine*. He was one of the promoters, and the first Secretary, of Trinity College, London, a man of generous and kindly nature who will be much missed by his friends and fellow-workers.

TRINITY COLLEGE, Cambridge, has by the will of Sir W. G. Pearce become entitled to a sum of 400,000*l.*, his wife, who had a life interest in the bequest, having survived him by less than two months. That the University, which is hampered by lack of funds, should, rather than the best-endowed college at Cambridge, have been the recipient of this great sum is a natural reflection. Perhaps Trinity, which has already added to literature some admirable books by its Clark Lectureship, will see to the making of a Professor of English or of Poetry.

WE are sorry to notice the death, on Monday week last, of Mr. John C. Nimmo, once a well-known publisher. Mr. Nimmo was especially associated with the issue of handsome editions of books of permanent value. He brought out, for instance, the excellent 'Border Waverley,' with etchings and Mr. Lang's notes.

WE have also to regret the death of Mr. W. M. Thompson, the editor of *Reynolds's Newspaper*, who was first connected with the *Belfast News Letter* and the *Standard*. Mr. Thompson was a vigorous exponent of modern ideas of democracy.

WE are informed by Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., that the statement in our

last issue that "Mr. Charles Osborne has been entrusted with the task of composing a biography of the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts" is incorrect and unauthorized.

A LECTURE on 'Wayfaring Life in Mediæval Ireland' was delivered last week before the National Literary Society, Dublin, by Mr. H. Egan Kenny. Mr. Kenny has gleaned industriously amongst the fragmentary documents that remain dealing with the period between 1100 and 1600, and from these he was able to construct an interesting account of the condition of the country, its exports—Ireland was then one of the chief granaries of Europe—its inhabitants, and the state of civilization to which it attained during the centuries succeeding the period of its greatest literary and artistic achievement. One of the features of Ireland's life in the Middle Ages was the emigration of her scholars, who drifted to the schools of the Continent and to Oxford and Cambridge.

A COURSE of training for the Teacher's Diploma of the University of Dublin will begin this term in Alexandra College. This course has been instituted with the object of preparing Irishwomen for the teaching profession, and of raising the standard of the instruction given in Irish secondary schools for girls.

WE hear that the fourth volume of the memoirs of Madame de Boigne will contain some interesting passages on the death of Talleyrand, but that it is otherwise inferior to the second, and hardly equal even to the third. As regards the death of Talleyrand, it is possible that those who have found Madame de Boigne's story interesting may have overlooked the passages relating to the same event to be found in other works. The fate of Talleyrand's brain in the gutter of the Rue Duphot is not forgotten by English readers.

The Athenæum once pointed out that it was difficult to induce some English journalists to correct a misspelling of the name of the present Prime Minister of France in face of the fact that an accent was placed on the first syllable in the collected edition of his works, and by the greatest of French critics in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Since the death of M. Brunetière the spelling of the name has been corrected in *La Revue*, and we now hear that M. Brunetière had informed the printers that the error was to be left unaltered, so that correction was impossible until a change of editor occurred.

WE regret to hear of the death of the distinguished French journalist M. Jean Joseph Cornély, at the age of sixty-two. M. Cornély studied medicine, but did not possess the means to obtain his medical degree; and after a short turn at teaching, he took up journalism. He was associated with the *Figaro* until the death of Villemessant, the founder. For a time he contributed to the *Gaulois*, and then started an "organe ardemment légitimiste," *Le Clairon*, which lasted for three years. For a long time he con-

tributed to *Le Matin*. He then returned to the *Gaulois*, but his views of the Dreyfus affair compelled him to retire, and, after a short connexion with the *Figaro*, he became a member of the staff of the reorganized *Siècle*. He was the author of several volumes, notably 'L'Œil en Diable,' 1878; 'La France et son Armée,' 1887; and 'Rome et le Jubilé de Léon XIII.,' 1888. M. Cornély was born on January 15th, 1845.

ANOTHER veteran French journalist, M. Adrien Barbussé, died on Monday last at Hyères. He was long associated with *Le Siècle*, and when nearly sixty years of age joined the staff of the *Figaro*, where he remained for ten years. He started a French journal in London under the title of *L'International*, and wrote a number of novels and theatrical pieces. One of the latter, a drama with the title 'L'Affaire Coverley,' was successfully produced at the Ambigu in Paris.

THE well-known Leipsic publisher and bookseller Herr Karl W. Hiersemann announces for early publication Dr. Konrad Burger's supplement to Hain and Panzer, 'Beiträge zur Inkunabelbibliographie,' in which will be recorded, we hope, the numerous discoveries made by English booksellers and bibliographers during the last few years.

FEW Parliamentary Papers of general interest to our readers have been recently published, but we may note the issue of a Memorandum on the Study of History in Scottish Schools (1*½d.*).

SCIENCE

A Bird Collector's Medley. By E. C. Arnold. (West, Newman & Co.)

INASMUCH as a bird collector generally makes it his business to acquire a far wider knowledge of his subject than his detractors can boast, we are hardly surprised to find in Mr. Arnold an admirable apologist for what bird lovers regard as a pernicious hobby. He writes in attractive style, and though the consciousness of having the weight of public opinion against him makes his debating tone somewhat defiant, he advances many very specious arguments. His case is the stronger because he dissociates himself entirely from methods of indiscriminate slaughter and other vices of the worse type of collectors. In discussing the question of bird protection Mr. Arnold is even prepared to accept certain self-denying ordinances as a basis of compromise. Indeed, he is in favour of drastic measures of reform so far as they concern the millinery trade, professional bird-catchers, game-preservers, and kindred spirits. But when he writes, "I think that County Councils should specially protect throughout the year certain birds in real danger of extermination," we can hardly believe his ingenuous advice to be given in good faith. He is of course aware—and alludes to the fact—that the County Councils have long possessed and exercised this power under

the Wild Birds' Protection Acts, yet many of his own exploits as described by himself have been planned and carried out in absolute disregard of such orders. His proposal in this respect is merely adding insult to injury. As he puts the case, there is

"a small class of birds which still breeds sparingly in the British Isles, and whose numbers, in two cases at all events, are unlikely ever to be recruited from abroad. These two are the bearded tit and the Dartford warbler; and the others that belong to somewhat the same class are the great crested grebe, the dotterel, the roseate tern, and the chough. These birds need protection badly, and it is not too late to give it them. If the existing laws concerning the close season were rigorously enforced, three of them would be protected enough, as they leave this country in the autumn. Special measures should be taken in the case of the first two and the last."

A little later there is the assurance, "If I meet a Dartford warbler, it is to me a sacred bird." Now elsewhere in this "medley" of his Mr. Arnold devotes two pages to telling every detail of his prolonged and finally successful efforts to shoot specimens of this rarity, whose sanctity became established only after the accomplishment of the quest. This attitude is explained in the Introduction, where we read that the collector of Mr. Arnold's type, who stuffs his own birds, and does not accumulate an unlimited number of specimens in the form of skins, "is usually contented with one pair of any given species, if only because he has no room wherein to stow away a larger number; and when he has once secured a couple, the remaining members of the tribe may run the gauntlet of his ambush with impunity."

Thus Mr. Arnold considers it justifiable in his own case to obtain just one pair even of those species which he himself shows to be in urgent need of special protection. *Crimine ab uno disce omnes*. Few collectors show any genuine consideration in the case of a rare bird, whatever their professions may be. There is always the thought, "If I do not get it, some one else will," and the chance seems too good to be missed. If a collector's own needs are satisfied in that one direction, he will often generously bethink him of the requirements of some friend—one good turn deserves another—and so it goes on. Even if he does draw the line at his own pair, probably many lives are sacrificed before he is satisfied with his specimens, especially if the sexes are indistinguishable before they come to hand. Mr. Arnold tells us that he has "no desire to hold a brief for the type of man who buys his specimens from a dealer," and points out the infinite harm arising from that prevalent practice. In such cases, however, there is at least a likelihood that the rarer individuals are supplied from abroad, whereas the man who shoots all his own birds points with pride to the fact that they are all "British killed." To reduce the matter to its logical conclusion, it is clear that long before every such enthusiast in the kingdom has contented himself with his single pair of, say, Dart-

ford warblers, that particular species will be lost to the British fauna.

Birds of prey and the raven are alluded to as a class reduced to the verge of extinction. It is a pity, of course, that this state of things cannot be stopped; but since it cannot, "the killing of an odd bird or so by collectors is a matter of very small moment, after all." Now it is notorious that in many cases the destruction of raptorial birds and the taking of their eggs are against the distinct orders of enlightened landowners. Mistaken zeal on the part of the gamekeeper is responsible for a great deal, but the mischief is much aggravated by the amateur collector—*pace* Mr. Arnold, the average amateur collector—who has made it worth the man's while to risk the disobedience.

Of such birds as the ruff, the avocet, the black-tailed godwit, the black tern, the bittern, and the bustard, Mr. Arnold remarks that drainage and land-reclaiming have banished them for ever as breeding species. "The shooting," he says, "of such stragglers as turn up on migration in the autumn does not make the slightest difference to the chance of their breeding in England again. They belong to another branch of the family, with another habitat and another breeding area."

That is as it may be, and Mr. Arnold had no scruples about dispatching a bittern which once "blundered up" in front of him in the Fen country; but the fact remains—as he himself tells us—that, according to a persistent rumour, these splendid birds have been once again breeding successfully in their ancient haunt. Where, then, did the new stock come from, if not from another habitat and another breeding area?

In dealing with the next class of birds Mr. Arnold is on more defensible ground. The acquisition of "accidentals"—outside the close season—seems to us the most harmless feature of the collecting hobby. It is argued that

"there is no chance of their becoming British species in the proper sense of the term; they are mostly common enough in their real habitat, and the shooting of these oddbirds makes no difference whatever to the chance of their appearing in England another year. They have got separated from their species and proper home, and are doomed. I say, without hesitation, that the best fate that can befall them is to be shot by some one who can appreciate their beauties."

Many a new species would undoubtedly escape observation, and could not be positively identified, but for the shot that lays it low, and the cause of science is advanced to that extent. There are museums to be supplied, and Mr. Arnold shoots every blue-throat he comes across to present it to such institutions. Against this kind of slaughter the outcry is, perhaps, ill-considered, and apt to do real harm by confusing the main issue. These prizes are not picked up without an infinite amount of patience and observation. The real point is that the collector who confines his attention to

these waifs and strays need not be taken into consideration, for he does not exist.

Finally, referring to the bulk of our commoner birds, Mr. Arnold says:—

"I doubt whether any of these have become rarer in recent years. The establishment of the existing close season seems to have just met the case so far as they are concerned. Birds like hawfinches and goldfinches are unquestionably on the increase in nearly every part of England."

This is probably true, but we fear that we must not look to collectors and other kinds of human raptorial to restore the balance of nature, which has been so much disturbed by the disappearance of the birds of prey. It is just those species that are in danger of becoming too numerous represented which escape the attentions of collectors. Moreover, it is an open secret that among the latter the so-called close season is evaded on every possible occasion, for the reason that specimens taken in full breeding plumage are always preferred to those killed during the rest of the year.

Meanwhile, however, Mr. Arnold and most of the more public-spirited collectors are prepared to support any scheme for reserving a few well-chosen sanctuaries of the type of the Farne Islands and Wicken Fen, where birds may breed without any interference. Whether it would be practicable, as he suggests, to include the New Forest, is extremely doubtful so long as gipsies are free to roam at large there.

Mr. Arnold, in defence of his favourite pastime, is unfortunately able to score several neat points at the expense of some of his critics, whose "astounding simplicity" delivers them into his hands; while he has his rejoinder ready for the "eminent naturalist, who has possibly amassed a fine collection in his youth, and has now taken up the fashionable cry, 'Why can't he be content to use only his field-glasses?'" In fact, Mr. Arnold is thoroughly in earnest with respect to his own ethical standpoint, and if it is not unassailable, it at any rate deserves a measure of respect.

The thick-and-thin bird protector will certainly lay aside the book with a feeling of intense exasperation at the circumstantial recital of the various captures and the gloating thereupon. But presumably Mr. Arnold has not sought to conciliate such people, and he has produced a volume which will not fail to delight those of his own way of thinking. He is an artist of no mean order, as is evident from the twenty full-page illustrations, some of which are beautifully coloured. Possibly his pencil and brush will one day wean him from the gun. We wonder why he speaks more than once of the *lesser* black-headed gull.

If for no other reason, we shall remember this book for the unconscious humour of a truly Gilbertian paradox that we have culled from a chapter on bird preserving: "One's efforts to preserve a bird should begin the moment it is shot."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

M. GEORGES COURTY communicated to a recent meeting of the Society of Anthropology of Paris a preliminary note to a study of the petroglyphs in various parts of the world as the first manifestations of human thought, from which he hopes to draw some general conclusions. M. Manouvrier furnished the measurements of the crania and other bones found in the dolmen of Menonville (Seine-et-Oise) by MM. Fouju and Lemaire, including one trepanned skull. M. Nippen read a memoir on the origin and period of the borrowing of ancient German words by the Finnish languages of the Baltic, founded on the work of Setälä. M. Alexandre Schenk, Professor of Anthropology in the University of Lausanne, made a communication on the populations of Switzerland from the Palæolithic period to the Gallo-Helvetian epoch, in which he gave a table classifying the remains of prehistoric and protohistoric times of Switzerland belonging to the Palæolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze, and Iron Ages, and the various subdivisions of those ages. Dr. Wateff of Sofia recorded a curious series of observations of pigmentary patches on the skin of Bulgarian children, with microscopic preparations, showing that the origin of the pigment is somewhat deeply imbedded in the skin, and is not wholly superficial. M. Louis Lapicque furnished a diagram, constructed on a logarithmic scale, showing in a graphic manner the relations between the weight of the body and that of the brain in various species of animals.

The School of Anthropology of Paris has now completed the thirtieth year of its existence, having been established in 1876, and has celebrated the occasion by the publication of an interesting and useful record, having for frontispiece a portrait of Broca, the founder of the school, which was recognized as of "public utility" by a law of 1889.

Dr. Thulié, the present Director of the School, is the author of the history of its progress contained in the volume, and he mentions that the first occasion within his knowledge in which the word "anthropology" was used, in the sense that we now give to it, was at a banquet in 1800 to organize a society of observers of man, when a toast was drunk to the progress of anthropology. In 1839 Seyres, who was then Professor of the Natural History of Man, added to the title of his professorship that of Professor of Anthropology, in which he was succeeded by Quatrefages in 1855. The School of Anthropology was organized by a society for the teaching of the anthropological sciences founded by Broca in 1875, and claims to be the earliest of all similar foundations, and to be more complete in its organization than any other, though it still wants adequate means to expand its teaching. To this paper is appended an account of the several professorships, the persons by whom they have been held, and the subjects which have been treated in successive years. This is followed by a bibliography of the anthropological works of each of the professors of the school, beginning with Broca, the titles of whose memoirs (1861-79) alone occupy twelve pages, a number only equalled by those of the late M. Gabriel de Mortillet (1851-98). This list adds an element of permanent value to the publication.

To *Man* for December Prof. Naville contributes an interesting account of the excavations at Deir-el-Bahari during the season 1906-7, which brought that work to a close, after it had occupied the Egypt

Exploration Fund since 1893, with an interruption of a few years. It has completely disclosed the plan of the funerary temple of Mentuhotep II., no other temple of a similar type having been discovered in Egypt.

Mr. Andrew Lang comments on the prohibition to seethe a kid in its mother's milk, which occurs thrice in the Old Testament. His view, as we understand him, is that the injunction is not against boiling milk, or against cooking flesh in it, or against boiling a kid in milk at large. Any flesh may be boiled in milk; any milk may be boiled; any kid may be boiled in any milk but that of its own dam, as far as the rule goes. He traces it to a sentiment of compassion and a feeling against brutality towards animals, and does not accept Dr. Frazer's theory, which had been independently suggested by Mr. Marcel Mauss.

The Corresponding Societies Committee of the British Association has selected for special notice twenty-one contributions to anthropology from the transactions of thirteen local affiliated societies during the year ended May 31st, 1907. The Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society and the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society each contribute three papers to the list. The Somersetshire papers are by Mr. Bulleid on a prehistoric boat found at Shapwick, by Mr. St. George Gray on the stone circle on Withypool Hill, and by both those authors jointly on the Glastonbury Lake village. The Dumfriesshire papers are by Mr. J. Barbour on the excavations of Lochruton Lake dwelling, by Mr. J. Corrie on the Loch Urr crannog, and by Mr. J. Lennox on excavations at the site of the monastery of Dumfries. Two papers in *The Essex Naturalist* are by Mr. F. W. Reader on the pile-dwelling site at Skitts' Hill, and by Mr. W. Cole on some "red hills." Mr. Meyrick contributed his annual anthropometric report and an account of the opening of a barrow near Manton to the Marlborough College Natural History Society. Mr. Barnes and Mr. Brodrick sent a paper on a recently discovered skeleton in Scoska Cave, and Mr. G. T. Vine one on science and child-study, to the Southport Society of Natural Science; and Mr. L. Péringuet a paper on rock engravings of animals and human figures, the work of aborigines, and Mr. W. L. Selater on some recently discovered inscribed stones, to the South African Philosophical Society. The other papers, each contributed to a separate local society, are by Sir John Evans, on a recent Palæolithic discovery near Rickmansworth, to the Hertfordshire Natural History Society; by Mr. W. G. Clarke on the classification of Norfolk flint implements, to the Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society; by Mr. T. J. Beeston on rock dwellings at Drakelow and Blakeshall Common, to the Worcestershire Naturalists' Club; by the Rev E. M. Cole on Roman remains at Filey, to the Yorkshire Geological Society; by Mr. J. Kewley on a cinerary urn from Balahot, to the Isle of Man Natural History and Antiquarian Society; by Dr. J. Lyell on some aspects of the new craniology, to the Perthshire Society of Natural Science; and by Mr. W. J. Knowles on stone-axe factories near Cusheadall, to the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club. Though not so numerous as in some previous years, these papers record much original research.

Prof. Dr. R. Martin of Zurich has contributed to the German Anthropological Society a system of physical anthropology and anthropological bibliography, which has been published in vol. xxxviii. of the *Korrespondenzblatt* of that society. In a preliminary note he reviews the many

attempts at classification which have been made by previous writers, and shows himself fully conversant with all that has been written in this country on that subject.

ATTIS AND CHRIST.

Trinity College, Cambridge, Dec. 18, 1907.

IN my book 'Adonis, Attis, Osiris,' I followed the learned Church historian Monsignore Duchesne in adducing evidence that in early days the Christian Church at Rome and elsewhere celebrated Easter at the spring equinox, which the ancients reckoned to fall on the 25th of March. Further, I pointed out, what Monsignore Duchesne omitted to notice, that, if we are right in this view, the Christians at Rome must have been celebrating the death and resurrection of Christ at the very same time when the heathen were celebrating the death and resurrection of Attis; for these solemn rites of Attis, including an effigy of the dead god tied to a tree like Christ to the cross, had been annually solemnized at Rome centuries before the establishment of Christianity. This remarkable coincidence appeared to me to furnish a sufficient ground for conjecturing that the Church had purposely timed its Easter festival to coincide with the similar pagan festival for the sake of diverting the devotion of the heathen from Attis to Christ. A strong confirmation of this theory is supplied by a passage in an anonymous Christian work of the fourth century A.D., to which my learned friend Prof. Franz Cumont of Brussels has just called my attention. He had himself pointed the passage out, and emphasized its significance, in an article 'La Polémique de l'Ambrosiaster contre les Païens,' published in the *Revue d'Histoire et de Littérature religieuses*, viii. (1903), p. 419. I much regret that both the ancient passage and Prof. Cumont's article were unknown to me when my book was written, otherwise I would gladly have cited both to confirm the inference I had independently drawn from the coincidence and the resemblance of the two festivals.

As the testimony of this anonymous Christian writer is of some interest, and is probably known to few English readers, I will quote it in full from Migne's 'Patrologia Latina,' vol. xxxv. col. 2279. The work from which it is extracted bears the title of 'Quæstiones Veteris et Novi Testamenti,' and is printed with the works of Augustine, though internal evidence is said to show that it cannot be by that Father, and that it was written three hundred years after the destruction of Jerusalem. The part of it which concerns us occurs in the 84th Question, and runs thus:—

"Diabolus autem, qui est satanas, ut fallacis sue auctoritatem aliquam possit adhibere, et mendacia sua commentitia veritate colorare, primo mense quo sacramenta dominica scit celebranda, quia non mediocri potentia est, Paganis quæ observarent instituit mysteria. ut animas eorum duabus ex causis in errore detineret: ut quia prævenit veritatem fallacia, melius quiddam fallacia videretur, quasi antiquitate præjudicans veritati. Et quia in primo mense, in quo æquinoctium habent Romani, sicut et nos, ea ipsa observatio ab his custoditur; ita etiam per sanguinem dicant expiationem fieri, sicut et nos per crucem: hæc versutia Paganos detinet in errore, ut putent veritatem nostram imitationem potius videri quam veritatem, quasi per emulationem superstitione quadam inventam. Nec enim verum potest, inquit, æstimari quod postea est inventum. Sed quia apud nos pro certo veritas est, et ab initio hæc est, virtutum atque prodigiorum signa perhibent testimonium, ut, teste virtute, diaboli improbitas innotescat."

I agree with Prof. Cumont in holding that in this passage the pagan mysteries which

the writer speaks of as celebrated with bloody expiatory rites at the equinox in the first month of the (old) Roman year, that is, in March, can only be the great festival of Attis which was officially celebrated in Rome at this very time, and of which one day was known as the Day of Blood. If the testimony of this anonymous writer does not prove that the ecclesiastical authorities dated Easter at this time on purpose to eclipse a heathen rival, at least it proves that the coincidence and the similarity of the two festivals attracted the attention of both sides, and formed a theme of bitter controversy between them, the pagans contending that the resurrection of Christ was a spurious imitation of the resurrection of Attis, and the Christians asserting with equal warmth that the resurrection of Attis was a diabolical counterfeit of the resurrection of Christ. In these bickerings the pagans took what to a superficial observer might seem strong ground by arguing that their god was the older, and therefore presumably the original, not the counterfeit, since as a general rule an original is older than its copy. This feeble argument the Christians easily rebutted by falling back on the subtlety of Satan, who on so important an occasion had surpassed himself by ingeniously inverting the usual order of nature.

J. G. FRAZER.

SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL.—Dec. 18.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—Messrs. T. S. Parrott, E. H. Pascoe, and R. K. Paton were elected Fellows; Commendatore Arturo Issel, Professor of Geology in the University of Genoa, was elected a Foreign Member; and Dr. Armin Baltzer, Professor of Geology in the University of Berne, and Baron Gerard Jakob de Geer, of Stockholm, were elected Foreign Correspondents. The following communications were read: 'Some Recent Discoveries of Palaeolithic Implements,' by Sir John Evans, and 'On a Deep Channel of Drift at Hitchin, Hertfordshire,' by Mr. W. Hill.

LINNEAN.—Dec. 19.—Prof. W. A. Herdman, President, in the chair.—The President read an address to H. M. Gustaf V. of Sweden on the death of the late Honorary Member H. M. Oscar II., which was signed by the President and Secretaries, and ordered to be sent to his Excellency the Swedish Minister for transmission.—Prof. F. Keeble, Miss Eva Whitley, and Mr. W. R. W. Williams were admitted.—Mr. J. M. Hector and Mr. C. F. M. Swynnerton were elected Fellows; and Mr. H. C. Chadwick was elected an Associate.—Dr. G. Archdall Reid read his paper 'On Mendelism and Sex.' The President having invited discussion, the following speakers took part: Mr. A. O. Walker, Mr. J. T. Cunningham (visitor), Mr. A. D. Darbishire (visitor), Dr. W. T. Calman, Mr. G. P. Mudge (visitor), Prof. Dendy, Sir E. Ray Lankester, and Prof. Poulton, Dr. Archdall Reid briefly replying.

FARADAY.—Dec. 17.—Dr. F. M. Perkin, Treasurer, in the chair.—Dr. F. G. Donnan read a paper on 'A Physico-Chemical Study of the Complex Copper Glycocholate Sulphates,' by Mr. J. T. Barker.—Dr. Perkin read a paper on 'The Discovery of the Alkali Metals by Davy; the Bearing of the Discovery upon Industry.' The lecture was illustrated with lantern-slides.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon.** Royal Academy, 4.—'Criticism: a Homily,' No. 1, Sir Hubert von Herkomer.
— London Institution, 8.—'The Problems of a Great City,' Mr. Arnold White.
— Surveyors Institution, 7.—Junior Meeting.
— Aristotelian, 8.—Prof. James's Pragmatism, Mr. G. E. Moore.
Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'Astronomy, Old and New,' Lecture V, Sir David Gill. (Juvenile Lecture.)
Wed. Geological, 8.—'On the Application of Quantitative Methods to the Study of the Structure and History of Rocks,' Dr. H. Clifton Sorby; 'Chronology of the Glacial Period in North America,' Prof. G. F. Wright.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'Astronomy, Old and New,' Lecture VI, Sir David Gill. (Juvenile Lecture.)
— Royal Academy, 4.—'Sight and Seeing,' Sir Hubert von Herkomer.
— London Institution, 8.—'Some Survivals in Folk-lore,' Rev. A. Smythe Palmer.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Cost of Electrical Power for Industrial Purposes,' Mr. J. F. C. Snel.

Pub. Astronomical, 8.—'On the R Words I am editing for the Philological, 8.—'On the R Words I am editing for the Society's Oxford Dictionary,' Dr. W. A. Craigie.

Science Gossip.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN'S new books in science include 'African Nature Notes and Reminiscences,' by Mr. F. C. Selous; 'The Origin of a Land Flora,' by Prof. F. O. Bower; and 'Lessons in Hygienic Physiology,' by Mr. Walter M. Coleman.

THE catalogue of Greek and Latin medical manuscripts undertaken by the Berlin and Copenhagen Academies (see *Athenæum*, Dec. 16, 1905) has now been completed, and the International Association of Academies has sanctioned the publication, by the Academies of Berlin, Copenhagen, and Leipsic, of the 'Corpus Medicorum.' There will be thirty-two volumes of 'Medici Græci' to begin with.

DR. PRACKA of the Bamberg Observatory has detected variability in a small star near RS Auriga, which is numbered +46° 1088 in the Bonn 'Durchmusterung,' and is rated of 9.5 magnitude there. From several observations obtained by Prof. Hartwig and himself, he finds that the brightness varies between 8.9 and 9.6 magnitudes, and that the period is probably between 18 and 28 days. The star will be reckoned in a general list as var. 180, 1907, Auriga.

FINE ARTS

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Eugène Delacroix. By Dorothy Bussy. (Duckworth & Co.)—"Eugène Delacroix," says the author of this spirited little panegyric, "is little more than a name in England"; and she proceeds to claim for him a supremacy which it might be difficult to establish in presence of his pictures, but which the public may be induced to allow him so long as he remains a legendary leader in "those vital movements which have made the art of the nineteenth century supremely fruitful and inspiring." Somewhat too much has scientific criticism insisted on him as a revolutionary figure, the father of the modern movement, which as a matter of fact speedily developed, as Mrs. Bussy points out, in directions far different from those he foreshadowed, for in France Romanticism, with its costumes and its heroics, was promptly replaced by a school of greater vitality.

In England, however, the home of its origin, it dragged on an existence, in various degenerate forms, almost to the present day, and inevitably we are more heartily sick of a certain side of the work of Delacroix than they are in France. Many of his qualities have for some time past been so out of fashion that had his pictures been shown amongst us in any quantity, it is probable that he would have been respectfully placed upon the shelf along with so excellent a painter as, say, Sir John Gilbert, who belongs to the same period. Temperamentally Delacroix may differ from our own Romantics, but he so far shared their aims and their origins that, judged by English standards, he seems less strange, less original, than among his own countrymen. Thus there seems to us exaggeration when Mrs. Bussy speaks of him as "an isolated peak," declares that "his works resemble those of no other master, ancient or modern," and brings forth Michael Angelo as "the only painter to whom we may fitly compare Delacroix." If we were asked to name an

earlier artist of analogous temperament, we should rather choose El Greco, who seems to have had the same restless ambition for tasks beyond his physical strength, the same love of tortuous and fantastic shapes, the same tendency to lay stress in his compositions on the more slender forms, the shriller notes of colour. Nor can we fail to see that the dark and lurid imaginings of Delacroix had their parallels among his contemporaries and successors, not in the art of painting, but in certain lesser arts for which they are as well suited. Some of the lithographs here reproduced remind us how a little later, in the 'Contes Drolatiques,' Doré worked the same vein, more flippantly perhaps, but with hardly less power. There is also a 'Faust' illustration of two riders by a gibbet (pp. 50-1) which a casual observer would not hesitate to pronounce a thoroughly typical Cruikshank; and when it is remembered how different were their lives and ostensible aims, it is wonderful what similarity there is in Delacroix and his great English contemporary when they attack such themes. The ferocity, the unscrupulous use of black and white to get sensational effect, and the intense sympathy with night-terrors are the same in both.

In a series there is always a tendency to allot each artist to a writer especially susceptible to his attractions, so that one after another is awarded a superlative place in a manner somewhat confusing to the reader. As monotonous he may find the critic's conduct in whittling down these pretensions to more reasonable proportions. Great man as he was, Delacroix calls more than most artists for the latter treatment. He has a great name, but a name made for him largely by *littérateurs*, whose judgments, however persuasively put, are apt to be untrustworthy, and to call for revision on lines more closely following the intrinsic merits of the artist.

The Nature Poems of George Meredith. Illustrated by W. Hyde. (Constable & Co.)—It is a rare occurrence to find an entirely harmonious conjunction of poet and illustrator, but Mr. William Hyde's pictures to 'The Nature Poems of George Meredith' are, in themselves, poems of tone and design. Indeed, the artist appears to have seen eye to eye with the poet. It is difficult to single out any special instances for praise from these sixteen drawings, each of which is a small masterpiece of its kind; but 'Winter Heavens,' with its luminous stars above the dark pines and the snow; the romantic vision for the 'Hymn to Colour'; and the wonderfully atmospheric epitome of London, 'A City clothed in Snow and Soot,' are perhaps among the more remarkable examples of this artist's genius. There is no indication to show that the present volume is virtually a new edition published at a price more within the scope of shallow purses than the first issue, which appeared in 1898. We are, however, none the less appreciative of the publishers' enterprise; while these plates compare not at all favourably with the admirable printing of those of the first and limited edition.

The American Pilgrim's Way in England. By M. B. Huish. Illustrated by Elizabeth M. Chettle. (Fine-Art Society.)—This large and sumptuous volume should have a wide success, appealing as it does both to local and national pride. The journey is to homes and memorials of the founders of Virginia, the New England States, and Pennsylvania, the Universities of Harvard and Yale, and other illustrious Americans. The map which serves as frontispiece indicates the wide scope of the volume, and the red line of the Pilgrim takes us from Raby in the North

to Ringmer and Warminghurst in the South, from Winthrop and Cambridge in the East to Plymouth and Budleigh Salterton in the West by virtue of Sir Walter Raleigh. The Midlands have a cluster of American associations. Mr. Huish is fully justified in calling attention to the zeal of United States students concerning their forbears or namesakes of the past. He does not plan a route for the whole pilgrimage such as a motor-car might follow, for the reason that in writing of one man he has often to deal with many widely scattered places. He supplies, however, details of railways and other methods of reaching the often obscure places of pilgrimage. His narrative is generally sound, and it is clear that he has taken pains to secure details on the spot in many cases. The pity of it is that he writes a journalistic style disfigured by clumsy and needless verbiage, and strays repeatedly beyond his subject, which ought to be interesting enough in itself. Surviving these irritations, we have come across a good deal which repays perusal, and suggestions for further research that might prove fruitful.

There are many illustrations of tombs, portraits, &c., besides the coloured reproductions of Miss Chettle's drawings. The latter have suffered, we imagine, in the process of reproduction, but they are almost uniformly attractive. She has realized to the full the old-world charm of such buildings as Jordans, and her details, including some impossible colours for the plain man, are always poetical. 'Gainsborough Old Hall,' 'The Old Mulberry Tree at Grotton,' 'The Rivington Pike of Miles Standish,' and 'Boston Stump' are all charming pictures in different ways. There are also reproductions of historical pictures by various artists, the best of which is Millais's of 'The Boyhood of Raleigh.'

The Collector's Manual. By N. Hudson Moore. (Chapman & Hall.)—This handsome and expensive volume on furniture comes to us from America through an English avenue. Mrs. Hudson Moore has written a good deal on this and kindred subjects, and her ambitious title is now designed to cover her advice on the topics of furniture, glassware, pewter, and china. As is usual with books of this sort, the chief utility lies in the numerous illustrations; but evidently Mrs. Hudson Moore has expert knowledge, if it is a little casual, and if at times it lacks the endorsement of taste and judgment. Why does the author not mention urns in her chapter on brass and copper utensils, though she does refer to the samovar? And would Mrs. Moore stand by her statement that Hepplewhite's wheat-ear chairs are "not particularly pretty or graceful"? Did Sheraton design painted chairs with rush bottoms? Mrs. Moore is at her best in her chapters on glassware and on lustre. But our main quarrel with her is that she has not apparently thought it worth her while to edit her own book properly. Manifestly, the matter has been contributed at different times to American magazines or papers, and marks of its origin have not been deleted. There are references to her "correspondents," and to the "limited space here given"—a piece of slovenliness which detracts from the dignity of the volume. We must, however, find a line of praise for the chapter on cottage ornaments. This is a subject which is as rare in a book of this sort for connoisseurs as the treatment of dressers and other rustic furniture. The author confesses her hobby to be the collection of Staffordshire ware, which is no doubt the reason why the section on china and porcelain is the best in the volume. The Staffordshire ware

"Fleurs" is commended more particularly because it depicts the mansion of the Duke of Roxburghe who "recently married an American girl"; as is the Blenheim set for a similar reason!

The Annual of the British School at Athens.—No. XII., Session 1905-6. (Macmillan & Co.)—In this number of the British School Annual the chief interest is definitely transferred from Crete to Laconia, though there are still several articles that deal with Crete. The new Director, Mr. R. M. Dawkins, gives a short account of supplementary excavations at Palakastro. Mr. Droop contributes a study of geometric pottery from Crete, which provides instructive comparisons with similar pottery from the Ægean Islands or the mainland, and tells in favour of the style being an intrusive one from the North. Another instalment of Mr. Duncan Mackenzie's articles on Cretan palaces and the Ægean civilization is mainly devoted to combating the newly revived Carian theory, and maintaining the Africo-Mediterranean origin of the type of house found not only in Crete, but also in Greece in the Mycenaean age. Shorter articles testify to the varied activity of the students of the School both in Crete and in Greece. Among these especial mention is due to the notes from the Sporades by the Director and Mr. Wace, who make a valuable contribution to our knowledge of some of the less-known islands, Astypalæa, Telos, Nisyros, and Leros; and to Mr. Hasluck's reproduction of early maps of Crete and Constantinople, and his list of MSS. in the British Museum relating to the geography of the Levant. The most important contribution to the history of art is Mr. G. Dickinson's paper on Demophon of Messene. A careful review of all the evidence enables him to make out a strong case for dating Demophon early in the second century B.C. When the reconstruction of the group, on which he is now employed, enables us to form a more conclusive opinion as to its style, the question should be settled.

The Spartan excavations, and the studies of Laconia associated with them, form nearly half the volume. These include detailed studies of topography and architecture, and of the various antiquities discovered. The most interesting part is concerned with the precinct of Artemis Orthia and her cult, and the amphitheatre built around her altar in Roman times, for the better enjoyment of the spectacles there to be seen, including the scourging of the Spartan youths. Among the most curious objects found are a series of terracotta masks of early date, which must have relation to some sort of character dances or dramatic performances. Good progress has been made with the topography of the town; but the discovery of the precinct of Athena Chalcioecus, only second in interest to that of Artemis Orthia, does not come within the period of work recorded in this volume. But the ordinary subscriber, for whom this volume is issued, and also the special student, would certainly appreciate the addition of a clear and concise general summary of the season's results. It is to be hoped that this want will be considered in future volumes. A prominent feature is Mr. Traquair's paper on the mediæval fortresses and churches in Laconia.

The Annual shows throughout the results of good and varied work; and the report on the excavations of Sparta, in particular, is full of promise, which has already been partly fulfilled.

THE LANDSCAPE PAINTERS' EXHIBITION.

THIS group of half a dozen landscape painters has, with slight changes from time to time in its membership, held together longer than has been usual among the many similar small bodies of artists who have banded themselves together in recent years for purposes of exhibition. It is a fortunate survival, for few have been so worthy of public support, and the present exhibition at the Royal Water-Colour Society's galleries is one of the most satisfactory of the series. None of the men showing can quite be said to represent the younger generation of landscape painters; but we can scarcely regret this, for landscape is not cultivated by that younger generation in a way that seems to promise a to-morrow comparable with to-day. A review of the best work here shows that it possesses a many-sided excellence such as we can hardly predicate for its successors. There seems likely to be an interval before anything so good is done again as has been done constantly in the last twenty years; and it seems unlikely that, when it is so done, it will be on these lines. The broad and sturdy, yet delicate delineation of nature, which has continued in England in virtually unbroken line since the time of Constable, is here seen still in vigorous health, but apparently without successors. Its exponents have been a little given to compromise, and perhaps not often particularly acute thinkers; but they were sympathetic and sensitive observers, and had an instinct for composition and a good deal of technical craftsmanship slowly acquired and unobtrusively employed.

Such a work as Mr. Aumonier's large woodland picture in the present show must for these reasons come to be more and more valued in the immediate future, as we gradually realize how unattainable it has become for us. There is nothing about it that is pushed to an extreme. Any one of its many virtues the younger generation might possibly better; but they do not promise ever to unite its many qualities in a single picture so variedly delightful as a possession. True, this particular work would seem to have had exceptional advantages—to have been originally the product of a period when the artist's work, though broad and vigorous, still retained strong traces of the hard apprenticeship from which it had emerged, and then, in the hour of mature judgment, to have been most happily revised and reconsidered from the point of view of generalized expression and design. It thus in a special way resumes the artist's qualities. Yet even in his moorland subject alongside, which has the air of having been done more in a single movement, and to have gained thereby greater technical fluidity and ease, we see something of the same anxiety to offer a full satisfaction to Nature's manifold claims, even a little at the expense of the strictly intrinsic fineness that comes of the perfect proportion of parts in a picture. The typical Barbizon painter and that most continental of English landscape men, Wilson, differed from the representative British artist by a certain pride and reserve in the face of Nature—a deliberate abnegation of certain of her qualities, lest they should interfere with the classic and perfect expression of the others. This feature, which makes their work an admirable school of painting to the real student capable of assimilating their spirit and applying it elsewhere, has also made them terrible corrupters of the last generation of art students. Any landscape less classically compact and self-contained wears a loose-

fibred, homespun aspect beside the aristocracy of a fine Barbizon picture, with its calm assumption of certain conventions: hence the few exacting amateurs of painting have been tempted to a narrow and intolerant admiration for the one contemporary school that had been carried to a high degree of perfection. On the other hand, it is shamefully easy to imitate the outward appearance of one of these pictures sufficiently to deceive an ignorant buyer snobbishly bent on seeming a man of superior taste. Beseet by these and other contributory causes, the would-be landscape painter of to-day may well regret the time when severe and literal imitation of detail was required of him before he could command attention. The standard may have been unsuitable, but at least it was a hard standard, which served some purpose in deterring the least worthy aspirants to a too seductive craft. To-day landscape painting is so peculiarly destitute of such a standard that, given even a humble capacity, the artist may be successful simply in proportion as he enjoys certain extraneous advantages, say of influential connexions or a good business head.

To remedy this state of things we need to widen the field within which we are exacting towards landscape painters—not to allow slipshod copyists to gain by assumptions that they use to no advantage. Mr. Aumonier's picture is a reminder of what full-bodied representation landscape painting can achieve. Why should an artist be allowed to shirk it, except for some purpose of beauty? Mr. James Hill also in his exhibit shows some of that thoroughness of research which landscape painters to-day rarely attempt, and which the public never asks of them. He is a seeker, and a poetic one, but relies too much on the broken atmospheric quality of each individual passage in his pictures, and not enough on the inevitable relation of part with part in a self-contained and interrelated scheme. In his flower subjects he seems to find it easier to achieve designs that give his paint this inner stability apart from its allusiveness. Mr. Leslie Thomson gives us less research, or at any rate appears less in the act of research; but he shows in his *Afterglow* a power of getting wrought up with interest in a large canvas which is rare in these days, when almost every man's sketch is the best thing he does. This picture is a little marred by a slightly theatrical division into two masses of very hot and very cold colour.

Beside the best work of these men, most of the exhibits of Mr. Peppercorn and Mr. Austin Brown appear a little coarse and facile. Mr. Peppercorn is not seen at his best: the inventor of an abstraction of no little charm, he here seems to be but his own imitator. Mr. Austin Brown, too, puzzles us by showing a number of clumsy imitations of Mauve, and then by the side of them a marvellously accomplished and most beautiful *Moonrise*, which is perhaps the best thing he has ever done. It would be an astonishing piece of virtuosity, were it not informed by such a serious and poetic power of design. There is just a suspicion of slipperiness in the drawing of the figures—of feeling for smooth and sinuous line rather than for its significance. Yet with what life, with what rhythmic irregularity, these figures dart about the reef (almost lost in the gloaming), looking apparently for limpets! The simplicity, the desolation, of the dark reef stretching out to sea, are so impressive that all the figures cannot people its loneliness, and only make audible the silence. Rarely have we seen the more superficial mysteries of paint used with such tremendous emotional effect.

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE editorial article in the January number of *The Burlington Magazine* puts forward a scheme for allotting the decorative painting in the Houses of Parliament among our various art societies. Considerable space is given to the pictures and objects of art purchased from the Kann Collection by Mrs. C. P. Huntington, which include fine works by Rembrandt and Hals. The article is illustrated with a large number of full-page plates, one of which, a reproduction in photogravure of Rembrandt's 'Scholar with a Bust of Homer,' forms the frontispiece to the number. Two articles deal with the Royal Collections. In the first Mr. Lionel Cust continues his studies of the pictures under his charge by a paper on the 'Great Piece' by Van Dyck, while in the second article Mr. M. L. Solon discusses the Sèvres porcelain in connexion with Mr. Laking's book. The antique copy of Myron's 'Discobolus,' and the fifth-century Niobid found last year in Italy, are the subject of an article by Dr. Koester of Berlin. Mr. Weale's new book on Hubert and John van Eyck is dealt with at some length; and among shorter notes prominence is given to the proposal for removing Can Grande's famous monument at Verona.

THE latest addition to the National Gallery is a picture of 'A Lady standing at a Spinnet' (No. 2143) by Jacob Ochtervelt. It has been presented by Mr. H. J. Pfungst, and hangs on the east wall of Room XII. This artist's name now appears in the Catalogue of the gallery for the first time. There are probably not more than six pictures by Ochtervelt in England.

In future the Victoria and Albert Museum and the National Art Library will be open on the evenings of Monday, Thursday, and Saturday—Thursday being substituted for Tuesday.

MR. ALGERNON GRAVES will publish during the next month or two the companion volume to his 'Royal Academy Exhibitors' and 'The Society of Artists,' under the title of 'The British Institution, 1806-67.' This new dictionary, if it reveals few names which do not occur in the Royal Academy volumes, will form a valuable supplement to that work, besides possessing important features of its own. The British Institution was never regarded as a rival to the Royal Academy, for some of the most constant exhibitors were either R.A.'s or Associates, and a just estimate of their work can only be obtained by taking into consideration the pictures which they sent to the British Institution. Beechey was represented on its walls at different times by 32 works, Constable and Benjamin West by the same number, E. W. Cooke by 115, Etty by 78, Landseer by 94, Stanfield by 22, and Turner by 17. One important feature of the British Institution catalogues is that the sizes of the pictures are given up to 1852, and after that date the prices which the artists placed on their works. During the 61 years of its existence over 28,000 pictures were exhibited at the British Institution.

THE New Year's number of *The Builder* contains a long article, accompanied by numerous illustrations, on the architecture of Vienna. The same journal promises a series of illustrations, from photographs specially taken, of 'The Renaissance and Modern Churches of Paris'; and also a series of articles on the remains of 'The Aqueducts of Ancient Rome,' written by Dr. Ashby, the Director of the British School at Rome.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN announce Vol. I. of 'A Catalogue Raisonné of the Works of the Most Eminent Dutch Painters of the Seven-

teenth Century,' based on the work of John Smith, by Dr. C. Hofstede de Groot, and translated by Mr. E. G. Hawke. This important undertaking will be eagerly welcomed by critics.

THE same firm are publishing 'Herculeanum: Past, Present, and Future,' by Prof. Charles Waldstein.

MR. FREDERICK WEDMORE has been invited to contribute, from Monday next, a weekly *causerie* on fine art to *The Pall Mall Gazette*.

An exhibition of students' works is now being held at the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin. The exhibition includes the works to which prizes have been awarded under the local prize schemes, as well as those which have gained places in the competition for art masters' and teachers' certificates under the Board of Education and the Department of Technical Instruction for Ireland. The craftwork shown is noteworthy, some of the enamels and the stained glass being particularly good.

By the kindness of Mr. Hugh Lane, two important examples of the work of Titian and Goya respectively are now on loan at the National Gallery of Ireland. The Titian is an exceptionally fine half-length portrait of a young man in a fur-trimmed coat and red cap, supposed to be the younger Lorenzo de' Medici. It is an early work, and in perfect condition. The Goya represents the Donna Maria Martinez de Puja as a young woman, dressed in black against a grey background. It was painted in 1824, when Goya was seventy-four years old, and is signed and dated by him.

THE FRENCH EXHIBITION to be held in London this year, although known to the French Government to be a private venture, is likely to be favoured with a representation of some of the French Ministries superior to that undertaken by them on the occasions of previous exhibitions held under Government auspices. We hear that the French Ministry of Education is specially active. The French 'Fine-Art Section' is being organized under the presidency of M. Bonnat, and will produce an admirable representation of French art.

THE death is announced this week of M. Charles Hermann-Léon, the well-known artist, who studied under Ph. Rousseau and Fromentin. He was a native of Havre, and obtained medals at the Salon in 1873, 1879, and 1900. Hermann-Léon was a member of the Société des Artistes Français, and a constant exhibitor, last year's Salon containing two of his works—'Première Vision' and 'Le Lièvre.' He was sixty-nine years of age.

THIS year's exhibition (which will be opened in May) at the Bibliothèque Nationale, will be devoted to the works of Rembrandt. Another interesting exhibition will be opened in the spring at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs in Paris, of which the title, 'L'Art Théâtral,' indicates its scope.

EXHIBITIONS.

Sat. (Jan. 4).—London, Paintings and Drawings by A. E. Bottomley, Owen Bowen, E. Downs, A. Carruthers Gould, D. Neave, and Tatton Winter, New Dudley Gallery.
—Royal Academy Winter Exhibition, Private View.
—Women's International Art Club, Annual Exhibition, Royal Institute Galleries.
Mon. International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers, Eighth Exhibition, Press View, New Gallery.
Sat. (Jan. 11).—Mr. Arthur Rackham's Illustrations to 'Alice in Wonderland,' and Landscapes by the late Henry G. Moon.

MUSIC

Musical Gossip.

THE CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY began a fifteen nights' season at Covent Garden on Boxing Day. In the afternoon 'Tannhäuser' was presented, with Mr. Julius

Walther as the erring minstrel and Madame Lucile Hill as Elisabeth. The tenor sang his music with notable intelligence, and made an impression in the Tournament of Song. Madame Hill's pure tones suited Elisabeth's phrases, and she gave an eloquent rendering of the Prayer. Miss Grace Nicoll sang the music of Venus with skill and effect; and Mr. Charles Victor was a capable representative of Wolfram. 'Il Trovatore' was remarkably well sung in the evening, the chief feature being the dramatic Azucena of Miss Doris Woodall. Leonora's exacting airs were fluently interpreted by Miss Elizabeth Burgess; and Mr. Walter Wheatley was a sufficiently fervent Manrico.

On the Friday evening 'Carmen' was given, with Miss Woodall as the gipsy heroine. She sang the music of the part agreeably, but failed to realize its dramatic possibilities. Mr. Edward Davies, the Don José, exhibited an agreeable voice, and sang tastefully; but Mr. Victor was not a specially convincing Toreador.

'CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA' AND 'PAGLIACCI' were associated at the Saturday matinée. The rôle of the hapless heroine in Mascagni's work was allotted to Miss Grace Nicoll, who sang and acted with vigour and success. Mr. Wheatley gave an effective account of Turiddu's impassioned music; and Mr. Dillon Shallard was an excellent Alfio. In 'Pagliacci' Mr. Julius Walther imparted fervour to his delivery of Canio's soliloquy; and Miss Burgess was a bright and vocally agreeable Nedda. Mr. Victor sang the prologue in good style. 'Faust,' presented in the evening, introduced a youthful Marguerite in the person of Miss Ina Hill, who has a delightfully fresh and flexible voice, and shows considerable skill as an actress. Mr. Edward Davies was a capable representative of Faust; and Mr. Winckworth sketched Mephistopheles on popular lines. The singing of the chorus has been extremely praiseworthy, and the duties of conductor have been shared by Mr. Walter van Noorden and Mr. Eugène Goossens.

On Wednesday evening a bright and attractive performance was given of Mozart's 'Marriage of Figaro.' Miss Doris Woodall not only sang "Voi che sapete" and the other music for Cherubino with much taste and skill, but also acted in remarkably vivacious style. Madame Lucile Hill sang the Countess's phrases agreeably; and Miss Lizzie Burgess was a bright and pleasing representative of Susanna. The Figaro of Mr. Charles Victor was somewhat deficient in buoyancy, but Mr. Winckworth was a capital Count. Under the guidance of Mr. Walter van Noorden the rendering of the delightful old opera was smooth and satisfactory.

THE CARL ROSA COMPANY at Covent Garden will give Verdi's 'Otello' next Tuesday.

THE DIRECTORS of the Queen's Hall Orchestra have engaged Dr. Richard Strauss to conduct the greater portion of his music-drama 'Salome' on Thursday, March 19th. There will be given the scene between Salome and Jochanaan, the Dance of Salome, and the final scene of Salome. The work is dedicated to Sir Edgar Speyer, chairman of the Queen's Hall Orchestra.

THE Twenty-Third Annual Conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians took place this week at Harrogate. On Tuesday a special service was held in St. Peter's Church, at which was performed a festival 'Te Deum' by Dr. E. J. Crow, organist of Ripon Cathedral. A portrait, painted by Mr. E. Bent Walker, was to have been presented to Mr. Edward Chadfield on his retirement from the general secretary-

ship of the Society. Unfortunately, however, he was prevented through indisposition from being present. It is understood that he will accept the portrait, which will be placed in the library of the Society in London.

THE newly founded chamber-music society "The Irish Quartette" gave an excellent recital last week at the Leinster Hall, Dublin. The Quartette consists of Miss Madeleine Moore (violin), Miss Bell (viola), Miss Kathleen Gibson ('cello), and Miss Annie Lord (piano). Amongst the works performed were Beethoven's Quartet in E flat, Op. 16, and Hermann Goetz's Quartet in E flat, Op. 6.

FOURTEEN manuscripts of Paganini, one of them being the Third Concerto, have been discovered among the archives of the city of Perosa. Large offers have been made from England and America, but the Italian Government intends itself to purchase the precious autographs.

THE Stradivarius violin of M. Eugène Ysaÿe, recently stolen from the Imperial Opera, St. Petersburg, was lent by Messrs. Hill & Sons for exhibition at the Loan Collection, South Kensington, in 1885. It is mentioned in 'Antonio Stradivari,' by W. H., A. F., and A. E. Hill, among violins of which the exact date could not be given, or on which figures might have been tampered with. The firm thought it possible that the last two figures of the date inscribed, 1732, had been altered; nevertheless, they were satisfied that the instrument, in a fine state of preservation, was the work of Stradivari's latest years. It exhibits varnish of a reddish-brown colour, but not the usual back-joint. Its tone is very powerful, but M. Ysaÿe prefers that of his Guarnerius, which some twenty-five years ago was bought at Messrs. Foster's saleroom by the late W. E. Hill for 600 guineas.

THE directorship of the Warsaw Conservatoire of Music has been offered to M. Paderewski, who is now at Boston, and accepted by him.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK

Scn.	Concert, 3.30, Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Society Concert, 2.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mov.	Sat. Carl Rosa Opera Company, 8, Covent Garden. (Wednesday and Saturday, Matinees, 2.)
Wed.	Fräulein Elise Giese's Pianoforte Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
Fri.	London Trio, 3.30, Eolian Hall.
Sat.	Chappell's Ballad Concert, 2.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Kruse Quartet, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

SAVOY.—*Arms and the Man: an Anti-Romantic Comedy.* By Bernard Shaw. (Revival.)

IT really looks as if Messrs. Vedrenne and Barker's policy of appealing boldly to the general public for support of the "intellectual drama" were going to secure them the reward of audacity, and as if the play which may bring them luck at the Savoy would be one of Mr. Shaw's earliest essays, now revived for the first time since its original production at the old Avenue thirteen years ago—'Arms and the Man.' Certainly there could be no piece from the Shaw repertory more calculated to conciliate the average playgoer than this, with the possible exception of 'You Never Can Tell.' It is easy to discover in it already outlined some of the chief articles of the "Shavian philosophy"—its repudiation of romantic conventions and ideals, its mockery of the glorification of war, its ridicule of chivalry

in connexion with the feminine sex; already there are signs of propagandism, but of a propagandism scarcely truculent. On the other hand, there is more story, more action, more normal treatment of character, more drama, and better still, there is more geniality here than in many of Mr. Shaw's later works. How delightful is the opening of the play—the meeting of the romantic girl in her night-dress and the refugee soldier, travel-stained and weary, who makes such short work of her heroics about war and military courage! And nowadays the merest tyrant of a playgoer can perceive how substantially true is the playwright's picture of his professional soldier—the man who refuses to court danger or to romanticize his calling. Who knows what a difference might have been made in Mr. Shaw's development had that first-night Avenue audience, instead of jeering at what was new to it, suspended judgment about the sections of the play it did not understand, and given due weight to the scenes which had afforded amusement? Mr. Shaw's ideas had not then been crystallized by opposition and lack of appreciation into uncompromising stiffness, and he might have learnt from, as well as have instructed, the public. Well, the merry farce is in no danger of such a reception now; last Monday night every jest was caught up by the audience almost before it was spoken on the stage. A more appreciative audience Mr. Shaw could not have desired; nor could he have wished for a better interpretation. Mr. Robert Loraine's matter-of-fact soldier and Miss Lillah McCarthy's hero-worshipping Raina afforded constant delight; all the minor parts were well filled; and Mr. Granville Barker, by his vivacious energy, almost made real Raina's comic-opera lover, who is of course only a personification of the popular ideal of a soldier.

DRURY LANE.—*The Babes in the Wood.*

ADELPHI.—*Aladdin.*

LYCEUM.—*Robinson Crusoe.*

EVEN London can offer few more impressive sights than Drury Lane Theatre during the Christmas holidays, packed with a pantomime audience. The least sentimental of spectators may be impressed as he watches those rows upon rows of faces, extending in tiers from the footlights almost to the ceiling of the great playhouse, all intent upon amusement; young and old, in fact, mingling for once in a common mood of irresponsibility and childish gaiety. But more agreeable still is the experience to be gained by observing the demeanour of the audience from one of the circles—by listening, for instance, to the roar of welcome which attends the beginning of the overture, or by noting the waves of laughter that run over the building in response to some jest of a favourite comedian. The superior person may scoff at pantomime, yet every one who remembers that Drury Lane during this season of the year houses nightly, and often twice a day, two or three thousand playgoers of

different ages, sexes, education, and disposition, and keeps them amused for four hours and more, must pay his tribute to the class of entertainment which can achieve such a result.

What is said above of Drury Lane is true no less of the Adelphi and the Lyceum, the two other West End houses which are devoted just now to the cult of pantomime. There also the prevailing spirit is one of geniality and enthusiasm, and the difficulty of the managements is not to get people into their theatres, but to find room for the crowds that come. Yet we are told by authorities that the past theatrical year in London has been one of the most unsuccessful ever known—that receipts have been low, and the theatres in many cases half empty. The explanation is simple. Managers usually persist in conducting their theatres on happy-go-lucky principles—without any definite, well-considered policy. Contrast with their procedure that of the purveyors of pantomime. They map out their plans months in advance, they adhere to one particular type of entertainment, they study a particular class of audience. Take, for example, Drury Lane, the Adelphi, and the Lyceum. To the superficial observer the pantomimes and the audiences of these three theatres may seem very much the same, but the expert will mark considerable dissimilarities. To be sure, the entertainment provided at all three houses is the customary hotchpotch of nursery tale and musical extravaganza, ballet and boisterous farce; but in point of fact each one is carefully contrived to please a special public.

'Robinson Crusoe' at the Lyceum is intended for a popular audience which likes its effects broad, its colouring strong, its humour laid on heavily; and there is not a doubt that Messrs. Smith and Carpenter have gauged their patrons' tastes to a nicety now in pantomime, as hitherto in melodrama. They have discovered in Mr. George Le Clerq a comedian with original methods, and the fact that his most telling trick consists in an over-emphasis of aspirates speaks volumes. Then, too, they have found in Miss Ouida Macdermott a singer of rare dramatic intensity, and it is significant that she is the daughter of a famous music-hall artist of the eighties. As for the "coral" ballet, it is striking, though perhaps a trifle garish.

The Adelphi 'Aladdin' is calculated for that public which loves musical comedy, and so it is decked out with pretty Oriental stage-pictures such as we have had at the Gaiety, and depends for its entertaining qualities upon the personality of its chief performers. These are two in number, and are both recruited from the "variety" theatres—Mr. Malcolm Scott, a "female impersonator" with a dry but unforced humour, and Miss Fanny Fields, a lively comedian with an instinct for dancing, a quaint Anglo-German accent, and the most infectious of laughs. It is to the credit of these players, and of the music-halls, that their various "turns" are free from

anything that could offend, and the Adelphi piece, for which they work so hard proves far and away the most amusing of current pantomimes.

On the other hand, Mr. Cellins at Drury Lane has succeeded in maintaining the reputation of his theatre for elaborate spectacle, yet has provided a genuine children's entertainment. The garden scene which furnishes the pictorial climax of the first half of his pantomime is a triumph, even for "the Lane," in refinement of colouring and brilliance of lighting. Youngsters, too, must be hard to please who do not enjoy their special ballet of "Lollipop-land," or do not chuckle over the adventures of the babes, the naughtiest of innocents, when one is Mr. Walter Passmore and the other is Miss Marie George.

One if not two reforms might be urged upon pantomime-managers. It is too much, perhaps, as yet to ask for the banishment of the comedian who masquerades as a woman. That would rob us this year of Mr. Fragon's clever portrait of the Drury Lane babes' governess, and of Mr. Malcolm Scott's droll geography lesson in the guise of Mrs. Twankey. But surely, with all respect to Miss Agnes Fraser, who makes as gallant a Robin Hood as any actress could, and to Miss Millie Legarde, a vivacious Aladdin, it is time that the "principal boy" disappeared from our stage. It would make all the difference to the greenwood scenes at Drury Lane were Robin Hood and his unscrupulous brother represented by actors of the stamp of Mr. Lewis Waller.

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